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* NATIONAL *
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TRAINING OF SUCCESSORS

Train and Bring Up Millions of Successors To Carry on the Revolutionary Cause

by

Ch'ing Yen (青岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 13, 1972)

In 1964, the great leader Chairman Mao issued a wise directive about training and bringing up millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This directive incisively expounded the vital meaning of training successors to the revolutionary cause, clearly laid down the five essential requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause, and pointed out the only road of growth for them. This directive of Chairman Mao is a great strategic measure guaranteeing that our Party will carry on the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

(1)

The general task of the Party at the historical period of socialism is to carry on the revolution through to the end under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The accomplishment of this great cause requires the strenuous efforts of the revolutionaries of a few generations who will advance wave upon wave.

To make sure that there are successors to the revolutionary cause created by the revolutionaries of the older generation, that the leadership of the Party and the state may rest forever in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries, that future generations will go on advancing along the road of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and that the Party and the

state may be guarded against any change of their political color, the proletariat "must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." In order to change the Party's basic line and to restore capitalism, the defeated landlords and the bourgeoisie and their agents will always go all out to win over the successors from the proletariat. They pin on the younger generation their wild hopes of subverting the political power of the proletariat and restoring their lost "paradise." Working in collaboration with the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists at home and with imperialism, revisionism and reactionary forces inthe international sphere, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type employ all possible means to corrupt the broad masses of cadres and the younger generation with the corrupted ideologies of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and with false Marxism under the disguise of ultra-"Left" terms and phrases, in a frenzied attempt to turn the broad masses of cadres and the younger generation into tools for the landlord and capitalist classes in staging a counter-revolutionary comeback.

The protractedness and complexity of class struggle and line struggle and the acute struggle between the two classes to win over successors to their cause determines the long-termed nature of the training and upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Some people think that since Party committees and revolutionary committees have already been established and those who can be trained and promoted have already been admitted into the "three-in-one" leading groups at all levels, the work of training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause has already been done with excellent results. This is a wrong idea. The reason is that, in the historical period of socialism, the class enemies always try every possible means and adopt every tactics to corrupt the cadres and the young people. Meanwhile, the transformation of one's world outlook takes a long period of time, and even a comrade who has comparatively high consciousness also needs to go on remolding this thinking in the course of struggle because class struggle is so complex. Joining a leading group does not mean that one has already transformed one's world outlook successfully. Moreover, as laid down in the requirements for training of successors to the revolutionary cause, we must not only pay close attention to and strengthen the training of members of leading groups at all levels but also pay full attention to training the broad masses of cadres and revolutionary activists and the younger generation as a whole before we can accomplish the task of training millions of successors who will carry on the revolutionary cause.

(2)

Chairman Mao points out: Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause "must be genuine Marxist-Leninists"; they "must be revolutionaries who wholeheartedly serve the overwhelming majority of the people of China and the whole world"; they "must be proletarian statesmen capable of uniting and working together with the overwhelming majority of the people"; they "must be

models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of 'from the masses, to the masses,' and must cultivate a democratic style and be good at listening to the masses"; they "must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity; they must be imbued with the spirit of self-criticism and have the courage to correct mistakes and shortcomings in their work." If these five requirements are applied perseveringly training and bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause, it is definitely possible to continuously raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution and to heighten their awareness of firmly carrying out and bravely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Practice shows that the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao are the only correct principle for us in judging, selecting and training successors to the revolutionary cause. We must conscientiously study these five requirements, apprehend them profoundly, and firmly establish the idea of applying these five requirements in judging, selecting and training successors to the revolutionary cause. Every revolutionary cadre, every revolutionary youth must take these five requirements as the criteria of their training and, while advancing along the road of progress, impose stern demands on themselves and train themselves hard.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have painstakingly cooked up and pushed another set of so-called "standards" for cadres, in a frenzied attempt to replace the five requirements put forth by Chairman Mao. Parted from Marxism-Leninism and the Party's basic line, they talk about "holding aloft," "giving prominence" and "exerting efforts," while actually disseminating idealism and metaphysics, giving prominence to bourgeois politics and advocating counter-revolutionary efforts. Their malicious intention is to frenziedly cheat the broad masses of cadres, youths and the people, to part the people from Marxism-Leninism, to make them forget the Party's basic line, to turn them into blind and insane revolutionaries, to change them gradually through "peaceful evolution" and to change them into their tools for restoring capitalism. But they are only day-dreaming! We must take Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause and his three basic principles, namely, "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue," as the weapon and go further to criticize the anti-Marxist line peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and the evil "standards" concocted by them, and eliminate their pernicious influence politically, ideologically and theoretically.

(3)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat come forward in mass struggles and are tempered in the great storms of revolution. It is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass struggle." To temper himself into a genuine proletarian revolutionary and to devote his whole life to the revolutionary struggle, every revolutionary comrade must take the line as the key link, impose demand on himself in accordance with the five requirements

charted by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause, consciously take an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, learn humbly from the masses of workers and peasants, draw rich political nutrition continuously, overcome various kinds of non-proletarian ideology, wash away the idealist spirit from his mind, and make strenuous efforts to change his subjective world while changing the objective world. Only by personally participating in the struggle for changing reality and, in particular, class struggle and the line struggle of various forms can he really understand the meaning of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, on the basis of integrating theory with practice, deepen his understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, raise his proletarin political consciousness, know and master the laws of the three great revolutionary movements, acquire more revolutionary abilities and temper himself into a genuine successor to the revolutionary cause.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Party has trained and brought up large groups of newborn backbone elements. Many of them have been recruited into the leading groups at all levels in various quarters. This has added fresh blood to the leading groups at all levels. But they must be trained and improved continuously. They must be educated in the Party's line and policies. In particular, they must be helped conscientiously to maintain close ties with the masses, take part in production and do day-to-day work in the course of the three great revolutionary movements, so that they may be tempered and grow up in the course of practical struggle. They should also be helped to "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," to master the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and build up their abilities to distinguish between genuine and false Marxism. Those who belong to low theoretical and cultural levels should also be sent to schools by stages and by groups. Some of the outstanding young comrades must be promoted in a planned manner to leading posts of work at various levels, so that they may get together with the old and middle-aged comrades and, in the course of practical work, build up their abilities to work independently. In the course of work, they should be allowed to make mistakes and to correct them and be helped to receive education on both the positive and the negative sides.

In perseveringly training successors to the revolutionary cause in the great storm of revolution, we must thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "self-cultivation behind closed doors," "theory of reading books in order to seek an official post," "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and practicing the "three alienations" which are pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and aim at fostering bourgeois spiritual aristocrats, we must penetratingly uncover and relentlessly criticize their various remarks disparaging the sending of cadres to the basic level to do manual labor and the sending of educated youths to mountain and rural areas, completely liquidate their crimes of frenziedly violating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and leading the broad masses of cadres and youths to the sidetrack of revisionism. "The vast majority of cadres should go down to the basic level to do manual labor," "Educated youths should go to the countryside" and "They must not divorce themselves from the

masses and from production and they must do some work"--this is the only road for the old cadres to work with fresh revolutionary youth and the new cadres to grow up soundly, this is the only way for bringing up the younger generation.

During the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and, in particular, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres have accumulated rich experience of both the positive and the negative sides. Help should be given them in knowing themselves, in constantly thinking about their weak points, shortcomings and mistakes, applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in strictly dissecting themselves and summing up their experience, so that "they may popularize what is correct and will not make a mistake again." We must be good not only at summing up our experience but also at drawing on the experience of other people, so that, through constant comparison between experience of both the positive and the negative sides, we may continuously raise our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

The socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the sphere of ideology and the struggle between socialism and capitalism will take a very long period of time to settle. Whereas, to train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the revolutionary cause is an important guarantee that we shall persevere in the long-term struggle and win the final victory. We must do this work well under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and hand down the red banner of the proletarian revolution to the future generations.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Take the Line As the Lever and Seriously Learn Our Army's Political Work Experience

- A certain unit under the PLA Nanking Command sets up a political work cadres' instruction corps

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, October 7, 1972) A certain unit under the PLA Nanking Command recently assembled over 700 political work cadres from various levels to set up an instruction corps to seriously learn our army's political work experience.

Members of this political work cadres' instruction corps are composed entirely of company-level political instructors, battalion-level political teachers and some political work cadres at and above the regiment level. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," they take the line as the lever in giving instruction and seriously study the political work system and a series of guidelines and principles personally worked out for our army by Chairman Mao, and penetratingly criticize the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of making a vain attempt to alter the Party's line, abolish Party leadership and interfere with and sabotage our army's political work from the "Left" and the Right.

A responsible person of the PLA Nanking Command who acted as company political instructor during the era of the Red Army came over to the instruction corps to give students an account of the history of struggle involving two army-building lines and the deeds of the company Party representatives of the Chinese worker-peasant Red Army who bravely fought for the building of a new-type people's army through dogged adherence to our army's political work system. In his lectures, he called on political work cadres at various levels to develop the Red Army's glorious traditions and play an exemplary role in execution of the Party's line. In the light of personal experience, national combat hero Chang Ming, former political instructors Liu Jen-fu, Wang Chuan-yu and others of the "8th Company on Nanking Road" told the instruction corps about the important role played by the Party's ideological and political work from the period of the revolutionary civil wars to the period of socialist construction in assuring our army of victory in war and in construction. The students were given a living education in traditions and in the line.

To make the students further understand political work as a task aimed at skillfulness in turning the Party's line and policy into conscious mass action, and thus make them consciously take line education as an important part of political work, the instruction corps organize new and old political work cadres to associate personal experiences with a free talk on their understanding, exchange experiences and help and learn from each other.

At a forum, they closely associated reality with a criticism of the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of advocating this and that as the lever without bothering about the line. Some comrades also recounted their experience of how in doing political work they took the line as the lever and perseveringly organized cadres to seriously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Some gave their understanding of how they closely linked current trends and tasks with the constant and repeated conducting of education in the Party's basic line, with an eye to the realistic ideological problems existing in the army. Some gave the situation about how in everyday performance of political work, they carried out education in the line.

Political instructor Ma Chih-ming of the 4th company of a certain regiment told about two different results accruing to two different approaches in effecting political mobilization at the company level. In the light of this real-life case, the need of taking the line as the lever in political work was driven home. From his personal experiences, Ma Chih-ming presented a very vivid account of his story. Everyone received great enlightenment.

Once, the commanders and fighters of the 4th company were carrying out a production task. At first, Ma Chih-ming took things the way they appeared and set about arousing everyone to put in more efforts and strive to win a citation. However, the results obtained were less than substantial. There appeared the phenomenon of paying attention only to speed to the neglect of quality. Later, Ma Chih-ming studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the lever, and with it upraised, everything will fall into place." He felt that he had not tackled his work with the target in mind. The following day, he led the fighters of the whole company to study the general line for socialist construction and associated their current work with the mobilization of everyone to complete the task with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. Activism of the fighters was aroused to the full. Everyone of the company up and down thought out ways and means and worked assiduously and ingeniously. As a result, the task was fulfilled one day ahead of schedule. After pointing out these two approaches. Ma Chih-ming said, "Only by letting line education permeate various tasks can political work be guided by a correct orientation and a proper target."

In the process of leading students to study the line and traditions, this instruction corps lays emphasis on helping everyone to foster a fundamental attitude of treating the fighters enthusiastically and serving the people wholeheartedly. Proper ideological and political work was done in a penetrating and elaborate and down-to-earth manner. Chairman Ch'en T'ien-chang of the political department of a certain regiment was formerly political instructor of the 9th company of this regiment. At first, the 9th company was relatively backward in its work. In his work, Ch'en T'ien-chang at the outset relied on administrative orders and did not cherish the attitude of "holding soldiers in respect." The fighters said of him as "an administrator rather than a political instructor." Later, he carried along his bedding to the platoon. He showed profound proletarian feeling, in dealing with the fighters. He helped successively eight backward fighters to change in their

thinking. After a series of penetrating and elaborate ideological and political work measures, he changed the features of the company. The comrades affectionately called him the "confidant of the fighters."

Talking about his work understanding in the instruction corps, he said that profound proletarian feeling was the foundation of proper ideological and political work. Only with such feeling can we carry out ideological-political work and reach the depths of fighters' hearts.

As company commander of the instruction corps, deputy political commissar Wu Yüan-shou showed students examples through personal action. One day, he had a toothache and had difficulty chewing even cooked rice. A cooking worker fetched him a bowl of egg noodles. His thoughts instantly turned to second platoon leader Li Hsing-fa who was being sick. He passed the bowl of noodles to Li Hsing-fa. The latter declined to take it. Profound proletarian feeling prompted Wu Yüan-shou to tell a story: Over 20 years ago, when he first joined the revolutionary ranks, the political instructor showered him with concern. In ordinary times, the political instructor helped him in the study of politics and culture, carried his knapsack for him during a march and fetched him foot-washing water while in a camp. In a battle to raise an enemy siege, Wu Yüan-shou was found ill. Carrying him pickaback, the political instructor fought and pushed forward simultaneously. Every time Wu reminisced about this chapter of his life, he was always overwhelmed with emotion. He said to Li Hsing-fa, "Old Li, we are all revolutionary fighters. We should show mutual concern and mutual love!" This living teaching material gave profound education to many new cadres who had just stepped into political work posts. Everyone expressed the determination to develop our army's glorious traditions and show profound proletarian feeling for the proletariat, and show concern and love for them and do penetrating and elaborate ideological-political work.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must not only set forth tasks but also solve the problem of method about the fulfillment of tasks." In the process of giving instruction, the leadership of the instruction corps at various levels not only pay attention to talking on the line and traditions but also make a point of teaching the adoption of methods and taking the lead in work style. Basic-level political work cadres are helped to acquire our army's traditional political work methods and carry out ideological and political work in a lively and dynamic manner. In political education in the past, some basic-level cadres were not good at following the mass line and were in the habit of preparing lessons themselves and imposing what they taught on others. The teaching team now insists on democracy in teaching. Everyone is allowed to join in formulating plans, raise problems and act as a teacher. Every time after the completion of a spell of study, a comprehensive criticism on teaching and study is unfolded. The students are made to learn how to develop our army's democratic traditions in political education.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Doggedly Penetrate into the World of Reality and Seriously Make a Good Job of Basic-Level Work

- Members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA units stationed on Hainan Island develop the style of fighting amidst hardship. The activism of basic-level cadres and fighters is further aroused

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, October 6, 1972) Members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA units stationed on Hainan Island have developed a style of fighting amidst hardship and persevered in penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. Serious efforts are directed toward proper basic-level work. A stimulation is provided for army build-up.

The overwhelming majority of leading members of the Party committee of this regiment were old cadres who participated in revolution during the years of revolutionary war. In ordinary times, they pay great attention to a constructive effort toward a proper style. They constantly go deep among the companies to eat, live, study and drill together with cadres and fighters. They make serious investigations and studies and get personally involved in practice to strengthen basic-level work.

Secretary of the Party committee and political commissar Fei Shih-ts'ai was affected with a chronic disease but he still took the lead in staying at a selected spot at the lower levels. In the winter of last year, when committed to a line education experimental point with the 7th company, he persevered in drilling and studying side by side with the fighters. He called over ten investigation meetings to ascertain conditions and sum up experience. A boost was given to the penetrating development of line education throughout the regiment. Once, this unit went to the area of the Wuchih Mountains for a long-distance field camping exercise. The area was marked by towering mountains and densely packed forests. The climate was fickle. Venomous snakes, centipedes and leeches thrived. The odds were overwhelming. Regiment commander and national combat hero Li Yü-shen did not shrink from hardship. Together with the fighters, he climbed up the towering mountains and threaded through dense forests. They tramped on foot for several hundred li. When lashing rains caught them on their march, they found steep mountainous trails wet and slippery. The regiment commander led the fighters in tracking through mountainsides to open a path, or felling trees to build a bridge. By leading the soldiers this way, the regiment commander not only cultivated basic-level cadres but gave fighters rigorous training. This also helped boost morale. Everyone fought in unity and triumphantly fulfilled the field camping task.

When deep in the midst of the lower levels to make investigations and studies, the members of the Party committee of this regiment also make a point of humbly learning from basic-level cadres and fighters. In keeping with rational mass opinions, they constantly add to and revise their work plans and improve their leadership style. With such an approach adopted, the activism of basic-level cadres and fighters is further aroused.

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Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Peking Command Learn Humbly from the Masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking dated October 7, 1972) In doing their work, the members of the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Peking Command consciously adhere to the mass line and go deep into the basic level to learn humbly from the masses, thereby continuously improving their style of leadership.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of this regiment roundly criticized the "theory that the leaders are wiser" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, stressed adherence to the mass line and vigorously improved the style of leadership. Through study, the Party committee members often went deep into the basic level and mingled with the fighters in the capacity of their pupils. They pay attention to taking in political nutrition from the fighters and changing their own world outlook. In the past, when they noticed some problems in the work of a company unit, some of the Party committee members often criticized the lower levels and paid no attention to examining the defects and mistakes in leadership work. Now, once they notice a problem in basic-level work, they will first examine the responsibility of the leaders and take the course of helping a company unit as a course of improving their style of leadership and changing their world outlook.

The 8th company of this regiment was far away from its leading organization and carried out its tasks alone, so it was rather difficult to provide leadership to this company. Some Party committee members formerly thought this company was a knotty problem and did not actively help it improve its work. After study, the regiment's political commissar led a work group to this company to make deep-going investigation. They saw that the fighters of this company had surging enthusiasm but that the regiment-level cadres formerly trusted only themselves but not the masses, thus obstructing the development of work in this company. The work group conscientiously examined the defects in leadership work and, taking into consideration the problems existing in the company, fully aroused and relied on the masses, strengthened ideological and political work and brought the Party members' leading role into play. As a result, work of this company improved very quickly and the regiment's political commissar and the comrades of the work group were taught a lesson and learned the method of following the mass line in doing their work.

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NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Brilliant Victories and A Bright Future

- The people of the capital celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 2, 1972)

It was October 1. In the east, the red sun rose, lifting the morning mist. Peking--the heart of the great motherland was bathed in the splendid light of dawn.

A huge portrait of Chairman Mao, affectionate and benevolent, hung at the center of the red wall on the T'ienanmen rostrum. The noble national emblem on the rostrum gleamed brightly. And colorful red flags with five stars fluttered in the breeze. The People's Republic of China personally founded by our great leader Chairman Mao have victoriously journeyed through 23 fighting years.

Today, a general jubilant and festive atmosphere permeated the whole of the city of Peking. In the past year, through criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the people of the capital experienced profound changes both in spirit and in appearance. Early in the morning, all dressed in their holiday best, and filled with high spirits, several hundred thousand workers, peasants and soldiers joyously celebrated the brilliant festival of the great socialist motherland. Singing at the top of their voices and beating drums and cymbals, they went in teams and groups toward the Working People's Palace of Culture, Chungshan Park, the Summer Palace, T'ientan, Taojant'ing, and Tzuchuyüan, and they swarmed various stadiums, theaters and cinemas.

Several ten thousand workers gathered in the Working People's Palace of Culture. Hosts of gay workers and songs of unity for victory could be seen and heard everywhere--inside the forest of upright and evergreen pines, before the magnificent halls, in the open theater of workers and in individual spots where parties were held. This year, in the course of the mass movement to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," the workers criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i through education in ideology and political lines. The industrial output from January to August reached the highest historical record for the corresponding period.

In Ch'ientung forest, workers of Capital Steel Company displayed their excellent achievements in the struggle for steel production by presenting a "Celebrate October 1 with Fine Quality and High Output" dance. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, adhering to Chairman Mao's teaching on "develop mining," these workers have plunged into the great battle of mining. They have succeeded in solving the "shortage of ores for smelting," and have become basically self-sufficient in fine ore. As a result, steel

production surpassed the original designed production capacity by more than 50 percent. In the 3rd quarter this year, both the quality and the quantity of major items produced including iron, steel and rolled steel exceeded the requirements set in the state plan.

Yang Hsin-chen, a member of the Party committee of the steel plant and a steel worker, persisted in fighting on the forefront of production all the year round. At midnight, after he had led the squad in turning out 12 furnaces of fine quality steel as a present for the national day, he hastened to join the garden party activities. When he saw the grand celebrations, he was deeply touched and said, "Victory is only the starting point for new success. We steel workers guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are determined to seize still greater victories."

In Hsishulin Children's Park, Li Shu-chen, a veteran worker of Peking No. 3 Cotton Mill reminded herself of her duties when she saw children clad in gay holiday dresses. Over the past ten years and more, she has always kept the habit of going to work early and returning home late, over-fulfilling her production tasks month after month. She has maintained the best record in weaving in the workshop. Since the criticism against revisionism and the rectification of work style, she has taken the lead to organize a spare-time philosophy study group for veteran workers so as to further raise the consciousness in the line. She is determined to weave more and finer materials to better satisfy the people's needs.

The old and graceful Summer Palace looked particularly young today with all the decorations. Balloons floated in the sky and small boats drifted in the midst of the lakes. Pavilions, terraces and buildings with two or three storeys stood in harmony while green trees and blooming flowers adorned the front lakes, the hills at the back, the long corridors and the stone boat. It is indeed a piece of picturesque scenery complete with lakes and hills.

Beyond the gates of Chuhungyüan, a band of innocent and lively children waved bunches of corn stalks and big cotton bolls models in a joyous dance called "Celebrate a Bumper Harvest Rejoicingly," and smilingly greeted all visitors to the garden. Commune members who have reaped fruitful results in the mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture" were all attracted by the scene before them when they stepped into the garden. This spring and summer, the suburbs of the capital suffered from a long spell of drought. Faced with this serious natural disaster, the Party organizations at all levels resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and conscientiously implemented various economic policies. By leading the masses to fight against nature, they succeeded in winning a good harvest.

In front of Wushengtz'u, a song and dance called "Deliver All Fresh Vegetables to Peking" performed by the Fent'ai area literary and art propaganda team conveyed the desires of commune members of the people's communes in the suburbs of Peking. The poor and lower-middle peasants in Chengch'ang-chuang brigade of Lukouch'iao commune watched the performance with increasing joy. They felt that what was presented corresponded to what had happened in

their own brigade. This spring, they have successfully resisted the drought, thus protecting the vegetables and increasing the grain production. From January to September, the quantity of vegetables they sold to the markets increased by more than 900,000 catties in comparison with that of the corresponding period last year, while the per-mow yield of wheat in the last season surpassed the "target set for areas south of the Yellow River." Yin Yü-shan, an old poor and lower-middle peasant said, "This is the result of the good leadership of the Party and the Chairman."

Strains of heart-stirring music could be heard from Hsiach'üyüan with its many winding corridors. Militant songs reflecting the way of life in a PLA company brought the excitement on the field of training back to an audience of commanders and fighters from the 2nd tank company of a certain PLA unit. This heroic company had, on many occasions, won credits for itself. By criticizing in depth the crime of abolishing military training committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the company put Chairman Mao's ideology in army-building in command of the training in preparations against war. As a result, the combat strength of the unit was strengthened. Lü Hsiao-chu, the company leader, expressed a determination to continue fostering the glorious tradition of our army, and to heighten vigilance and defend the motherland.

Bringing along with them the new achievements made in the educational revolution, a garden party group of the Tsinghua University celebrated the national day together with the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers of the capital in front of the majestic P'aiyün Palace. Among this group, there were two peasant students who were born in the same year and who grew up together with the motherland.

When Chingyützu, a young woman of Korean nationality and a poor peasant went to Peking, her father reminded her, saying repeatedly, "The new China gave you birth and the Party and Chairman Mao gave you the chance to attend the university. When you have finished your university education, you must come back to the mountains to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants." Today, she celebrated the national day for the first time in the capital. She is more determined to painstakingly study culture and science for the sake of the revolution and to take the road of being both red and expert.

Sun Kuo-fu, a simple and down-to-earth intellectual of the countryside had gone back and stayed for three years in his native village. He and the poor and lower-middle peasants together transformed a backward team into an advanced one. Now he studies in the Department of Electricity in Tsinghua University. He is determined to give all his youth to work for the bright future of electrifying all the countryside in the motherland.

Inside the picturesque Chungshan Park, spreading trees gathered into a green shade; flower beds were patterned after intricate designs, forming entwined strings of gay blossoms displaying a profusion of rich colors. Stimulated by the rousing songs, the graceful dances and the new plays and compositions, peals of laughter filled the whole park.

Beside the Hsishulin, workers and staff of the financial and trade front staged a performance of "The Happy Waiter." Chang Kuo-hsiang, a young waiter from the canteen of Tungfeng Market was deeply touched by this program. Last year, when he first took up his work, young Chang was "unhappy" with handling and washing dishes and plates all day long. Later, a veteran staff worker helped him to correct his ideas and he fell in love with the job. Thereafter, he has worked along with increasing energy. The worker-peasant-soldier customers from all over the country gave him a great deal of encouragement. They said, "Your warm reception makes us feel the bliss of staying close to Chairman Mao." Watching the scene before him, young Chang resolved to serve the people in a still better way.

In the Music Hall, the exceptional performance of the revolutionary fighters in literature and art in the capital received warm acclaim. By criticizing revisionism and rectifying the work style, and by carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, they have further affirmed the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They penetrated the basic levels to gain experience in life there and so created a number of fresh and lively programs. The items they sang, such as "The Oath of Fighters on the Border," "A Jug of Water," and "Sing As We March Along," drew waves of warm applause from the audience.

On "Wushetu" platform, a group of young men and women of minor nationalities danced to melodious tunes. With light and delightful steps, they depicted how a train swiftly carried youth of various nationalities from remote border areas to the capital to study. The young people's hearts stirred, they danced and sang on the way to Peking, their dream and goal. Among these young people, an 18-year-old girl of Mongolian nationality called O-erh-teng-ts'ai-tz'u gave a most realistic performance. In this hour of joy and festivity, she could not help recalling how her mother was forced to wander in the depth of the mountains by herd owners when she was her age. Her mother had to lead a life of woe like the "White-haired Girl," hunting for food like animals by day and seeking for shelter in the caves by night. When she compared her mother's past with hers at present, she could not but realize fully her good fortune in the new society. Beside her is a youth of Tibetan nationality called P'uputz'ujen. His eyes were filled with tears of joy as he danced with zest and vigor. How could the son of generations of serfs be insensible to the warmth of the big family of nationalities!

Compatriots from Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, overseas Chinese, and Chinese of foreign countries who came to Peking to take part in the celebrations of the national day eagerly took part in the activities of the gala parties in the gardens. They were very much moved by the brilliant achievements they themselves witnessed in the socialist motherland and by the warm concern they received from the people of the motherland. In the Summer Palace, compatriots of Taiwan Province from Japan mingled with commune members of the people's communes from the suburbs and exchanged friendly conversations. These compatriots sang songs including "Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman," and "We Are Determined To Liberate Taiwan," expressing their fervent love for the socialist motherland and their unswerving determination to liberate Taiwan. Liao Tzu-kuang, an overseas Chinese from America happily

remarked, "Now that the door for contact between the Chinese and the American peoples is open, many American friends are showing more and more interest in the situations in China. To go to China has become their ardent wish."

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan on the eve of the National Day gave particular pleasure to the overseas Chinese from Japan. Ch'en K'un-wang, vice president of the Overseas Chinese Association in Tokyo sent a message of congratulations to the Tokyo association to greet the occasion on behalf of all the overseas Chinese from Japan now visiting Peking. Today, as he took part in the gala garden party, he had a lot to think about. He revealed his resolution to contribute his efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the Japanese people.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of foreign policy has won great victories. "We have friends all over the world." Bringing along with them the true friendship of the people of all the countries, friends from the five continents celebrated this festival with the people of the capital. Applause follow the Albanian comrades-in-arms from the frontline of anti-imperialism and anti-revisionism wherever they went. The rector of the State University of Tirana, Agim Mero said, "We are very glad to be able to share the jubilation of victory with our Chinese comrades. We wish the Chinese people new victories under the leadership of Chairman Mao."

Rays of light played on the waves of K'unming Lake while extraordinary acrobatic feats were performed on floats. Comrades-in-arms of the DPRK cultural delegation were there. When composer Chin Chi-hsüeh had sat through all the programs, he warmly congratulated the blooming of Chinese literature and art under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In Chungshan Park, the marvelous songs and dances performed by the revolutionary literary and art workers of the Capital attracted many foreign friends. The fighting Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian songs they sang extolled the great victories of the people of the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against US imperialism and for national liberation, conveying the Chinese people's firm resolution to support the Indochinese people's struggles. When the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms heard the song "Vietnam--China" depicting the fighting friendship between the Chinese and the Vietnamese peoples, they gave warm applause. The delegation of Laotian Workers' Union joined the workers of the capital in the Working People's Palace of Culture. Khamma Phomkong, leader of the delegation and secretary general of the Joint Association of Laotian Workers' Union expressed the Laotian people's determination to strengthen the unity with the Vietnamese and Cambodian people and to carry the struggle against US imperialism and for national salvation through to the end.

Japanese friends in Peking rejoiced at the announcement of the joint communique of the governments of China and Japan. They arrived early at the garden party. Kitamura Hiroaki of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade said, "The Chinese national day is a great occasion

for celebration and so is the establishment of formal relations between China and Japan. I rejoice all the more both these happy occasions."

Celebration activities continued late at night. The T'ienanmen Square glowed with lights and decorations. The gigantic slogan, "Unite To Win Still Greater Victories" formed by thousands of colorful neon lights dazzled the eyes with glaring brilliance. The people of the capital and millions of people throughout the country celebrated the brilliant victories our great socialist motherland had won in the past 23 years. Victory gives the people infinite strength. It encourages them to strive to do well all kinds of work along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line under the present excellent domestic and external situations, and to speed up the pace of socialist construction in preparation for a still brighter future.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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GRAIN RESERVES

How Does A Brigade Come To Have 700,000 Catties of Grain in Reserve?

- An investigation on the collective grain reserve in Ch'anglingao brigade

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

Ch'anglingao brigade of Kaoch'iao commune in Liling hsien, Hunan Province, comprises 12 production teams with a population of 1,217. Its 1,186 mow of farmland is distributed on the ridges of the hills. In the past, this place suffered serious loss of water and soil and was attacked by drought in nine out of every ten years. Its per-mow output of grain was some 300 catties. It had to be supplied with grain by the state every year.

In 1964, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the Party branch of the brigade led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in a fight against heaven and earth to develop the hills and control the streams, changing the backward outlook. In 1965, its grain output surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." By 1966, its output of grain exceeded 1,000 catties per mow. Stable and high output was yielded in each of the years which followed. From 1965 to 1971, this brigade contributed 1,830,000 catties of grain to the state. Food grain for its commune members increased year after year, and yet it had 700,000 catties of collective reserve grain.

How did it come to have 700,000 catties of reserve grain? This involved a struggle.

There Must Be Reserve Grain

In 1965, after grain output had surpassed the "Program," the brigade Party branch paid attention to tightly grasping high yield and still higher yield, but it neglected education in ideology and political line regarding the use of grain, so that two tendencies occurred at one time: Some people did business in grain, selling it at a high price; others bartered grain for other things, making illegal exchanges. The brigade Party branch came to realize that this reflected the struggle between the two lines on the problem of grain and that if these tendencies were not stopped resolutely, not only the fine tradition of hard struggle would be lost, but the capitalist influence would also be promoted. For this reason, the line education must be grasped tightly and, in the course of tightly grasping increase of grain production, a firm hold must be taken of grain control.

The Party branch also adopted a resolution of "storing grain against war" and "storing grain against natural disaster." This resolution caused a debate as soon as it was announced. Some said: "We should be prepared against war

and natural disasters and do everything for the people. It behooves us to keep grain in reserve." Others said: "There is no war and no natural disaster. What do we reserve grain for?"

"There is no war and no natural disaster. Is it necessary for us to keep grain in reserve?" The brigade Party branch organized the cadres and the commune members to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase year by year," and the policy that "a production team may have a suitable quantity of grain in reserve in accordance with the conditions of a good or bad harvest and after a decision was made by the congress of the commune members." It also led them to review the lesson learned in 1963: In that year, this brigade was attacked by a serious drought, the like of which was never before seen in the past century. The late crops failed totally. Because no grain had been kept in reserve at ordinary times, the commune members met with difficulties in everyday life. This brigade had to buy more than 130,000 catties of grain from the state. This not only increased the burden on the state but also obstructed collective production.

They came to understand that: To store grain against war and natural disaster is Chairman Mao's consistent strategic idea and conforms to the wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants. To prepare for a bad harvest in a year of bumper harvest and to preserve the spirit of hard struggle is the traditional color of the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must have grain in reserve.

Meanwhile, members of the brigade Party branch went deep to make investigations and study in Hot'ang production team which had achieved comparatively good results in storing grain in reserve. They summed up its experience of adhering to the line struggle and making a success of storing grain in reserve and propagated it throughout the brigade.

Very soon, an upsurge of storing grain in reserve was touched off in the whole brigade, and the collective reserve of grain increased year by year.

The Party's Policy Must Be Carried Out in Storing Grain in Reserve

A new contradiction occurred after grain had been stored up. On one occasion, the commune leadership saw that a few brigades had difficulties because their grain output decreased after they had been attacked by natural disaster, and was prepared to borrow grain from Ch'anglingao brigade, so as to organize coordination between a unit which had surplus grain and another unit which needed grain. The leaders of Ch'anglingao brigade consulted with a few people alone on the matter and, without obtaining consent from the masses, took out 20,000 catties of the reserve grain. The masses were critical of this and criticized the brigade cadres as "talking about policy in winter and about style of work in spring." Some of them made this sharp criticism: "The grain belongs to us, but the right to use it rests with you. What do we reserve the grain for?"

The criticism made by the masses gave the Party branch a great shock. Members of the Party branch again studied conscientiously the important policy of "three-level ownership with the production team as the foundation" charted by the Party for the countryside at the present stage.

The reserve grain was possessed collectively by the production team. Use of this grain had to be decided only by the commune members after collective discussion. If the brigade leadership made a decision arbitrarily and used the production team's reserve grain wilfully, it would mean disrespect for the sovereignty of the production team and might dampen the enthusiasm of the masses in storing grain in reserve.

After that, they took the implementation of the Party's policy as a prerequisite to the consolidation of the collective storing of grain in reserve and went deep among the masses and got together with them to formulate a series of systems governing the control of grain.

(1) Special persons are charged with control of the grain. The brigade has set up a reserve grain control committee comprising cadres, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, and militiamen. The production teams also have set up corresponding groups responsible for control of the reserve grain.

(2) Grain is not used under three conditions. After discussion by the masses, a system was drawn restricting the use of grain under three conditions. That is, the grain is not used except in war time; the grain is not used except in a famine; the grain cannot be used unless an approval has been obtained from the masses after discussion. Last year, Shiht'ing commune was attacked by flood, resulting in serious disaster. When news spread to this brigade, its grain control committee and various grain control groups discussed and studied the matter with the commune members. They actively gave Shiht'ing commune 80,000 catties of grain on loan in accordance with the policy of "each making up what the other lacks; paying off a loan when it is due." The masses said: "This way of doing things not only displays the fine style but also conforms to policy."

(3) A separate account is kept of the reserve grain, and this grain is stored in a special warehouse. Each of the 12 production teams of this brigade keeps a special account of its reserve grain and builds warehouses for storing this grain. These warehouses together can store 1,570,000 catties of grain.

In Ch'anglingao brigade, thanks to the serious implementation of collective reserve grain, not only the collective grain reserve increases year after year but the commune members also begin to have reserve grain individually.

- Investigation group under Liling hsien revolutionary committee

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Iron and Steel Production Develops in Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1972)

(NCNA Hofei, October 7, 1972) Inspired by Chairman Mao's great call to "develop mining industry," Anhwei Province launches the mass movement to go full steam ahead with the building of mines. While effort is made to build big mines, hard work is done to build small ones. At present, in the whole province, with the exception of such major mines as Yuanshan iron mine, Kushan iron mine and T'ungling mine, various localities, hsien and people's communes have built 98 medium-sized and small mines and more than 100 extraction points, thereby continuously increasing the ore output. From January to August this year, the whole province fulfilled by more than 69 percent the annual plan of iron ore output, representing an increase by 6.76 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This means vigorous support to the iron and steel production.

The Party organizations and the revolutionary committees of Anhwei Province pay particular attention to the building of the mines and have concretely strengthened leadership over building and production of the mines. They lead the masses to criticize the reactionary policy of "grasping the intermediate link to bring forward the two ends" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company in the iron and steel industry, and to focus metallurgical production and construction on the building of mines. Since 1970, Maanshan municipal committee has sent a group of cadres to work in the mines and promoted to leading positions some old workers who have high consciousness of the line and are familiar with production and some new cadres who have been tempered and grown up in the three great revolutionary movements, thus strengthening leadership over the mines. In those areas and hsien where there are mines, special organizations are set up to supervise the mines and the masses are relied on to strengthen building of the small mines. In Fanch'ang hsien, a group of small mines and mining centers have been set up in the forms of operation by the hsien, joint operation by the hsien and the commune and operation by the commune. In the past two and half years, more than 430,000 tons of fine ore has been extracted in the hsien.

In the course of building the mines, the Anhwei provincial leadership, proceeding from the situation as a whole, concretely implements the policy of "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and takes every step not to encroach on the farmland or to encroach on the least possible area of farmland and not to take labor away from agriculture. Last year, when an ore dressing plant was built in Huangmeishan iron mine in Maanshan municipality, it was necessary to build a dam to check the flow of ore tailings. According to the original design, this dam stood in a tract of paddy fields and encroached on 90 mow of farmland. Later, the leaders of the mine studied the design with the leaders of the commune and the brigades, carried out survey on the spot and drew up a new design. They decided to relocate this dam in a gully, so as to reduce the area of farmland encroached upon by over 50 percent.

In the course of organizing the masses to develop the mining industry, the Party committee of Fanch'ang hsien combined mining with preparation of fields for planting, with building of water conservation projects and with growing of trees on barren hills. In this way, not only water and soil were conserved and the farmland was not encroached upon, but farm acreage was expanded and the hills were covered with trees. This hsien retained a portion of the economic income earned from the small mines and used it as working fund for expanding reproduction and spent most of the income on aiding agricultural production and consolidating the collective economy.

The masses of various localities in Anhwei Province display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in quickening the building of the mines and developing the production of ore. In the rolling mountains in south Anhwei, there is a large quantity of fine ore bodies hidden in the mountainsides or strewn about on the mountain tops.

The miners of Liangt'ient'ang mining center of Shaochilao iron mine in T'ungling hsien climbed precipitous cliffs and, by means of their iron hammers and steel drills, made holes in rocks for blasting. After fighting arduously for 15 days, they eventually succeeded in extracting the ore.

Called the "red detachment of women in developing the mining industry," the more than 350 family dependents of the miners in Hunghsing ch'ü, T'ungling municipality, set up the Ts'aoshan iron mine through self-reliance. They were not only able to make holes in rocks for blasting, produce ore and carry out transportation, but also able to make explosive. By the end of August of this year, their annual plan was fulfilled by more than 86 percent.

After being set up, many medium-sized and small mines vigorously carry out technical innovation and raise their level of mechanization and, meanwhile, have strengthened enterprise management, thereby continuously consolidating and improving themselves.

With mining industry developed, local iron and steel industries develop quickly in Anhwei Province. In the past two years and more, 18 iron and steel plants have been set up in 15 hsien and municipalities in the province, putting an end to the history of "not having an inch of iron" in these localities. Some of these localities have built corresponding systems of coking, steel refining and rolling, which form a small iron and steel complex. In 1971, iron output of the local iron and steel plants increased by 20 times, steel output by more than 100 percent, and rolled steel output by more than 42 percent as against that in 1966.

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MECHANIZATION OF FARMING

Shaoshan Mechanizes Farming

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 10, 1972)

people of the shaoshan area of hunan province are mechanizing and semi-mechanizing farm work. this involves ploughing, irrigation, threshing, plant protection, transport and processing of farm produce and sideline occupations.

this hilly area embraces six people's communes with a population of 72,000 and 5,000 hectares of farmland. the main crop is paddy rice. mechanization started step by step after people's communes were set up and the people could use their collective strength to mechanize farm work.

during the great cultural revolution, the people seriously studied this directive of chairman mao's: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", and launched mass movements to mechanize farming by depending on themselves. they bought machines by accumulating funds through the increase in production. keeping pace with the development in agriculture, the people's communes opened small factories, tea plantations and forest farms. the production brigades set up groups to take care of fruit trees, medicinal herbs, tea shrubs and pigs. during the slack seasons, they engaged in lime and bricks production. all this contributed to the collective income.

every people's commune has set up and expanded its own tractor station. the shaoshan people's commune started in 1967 with only four tractors. by sticking to the principle of serving agriculture, the tractors do farm work in the busy season and do transport work in the slack. by efficient use of the tractors, the station accumulated money to buy new ones. now this station owns 20 tractors.

farm machine repair and manufacturing plants have been built at the area and commune levels. in addition, they make threshers, winnowing machines and small electric motors. gone are the days when only hoes and ploughs could be produced. a number of production brigades also have their own repair groups to make or repair farm machines.

warm support and help have been provided by the state and city workers. if communes and brigades have difficulties in buying new machines, the state grants loans. shanghai workers had built 50 tractors suitable for hilly terrain in this area.

statistics from the farm machinery management department of shaoshan area show that since the great cultural

revolution, funds raised by the people's communes and brigades account for two-thirds of the total investment in farm machinery.

to date, every people's commune in this area has set up its own tractor station with a total of 79 big or medium-size tractors. the production brigades or teams have walking tractors, internal combustion engines, electric motors, pumps, threshers, cotton gins and tea processing machines. transmission lines have been put up to provide half of the production brigades and part of the teams with electricity up to now.

the number of technicians is growing. over 1,100 people have been trained as tractor drivers, operators of farm machines, electric pumps, and other machinery.

this progress has released labour power to improve farming methods. in paddy rice growing, the single cropping system, which prevailed before the cultural revolution, has now been changed to double cropping for most of the fields. improvement of farmland has made great progress.

agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery all are thriving. grain production is constantly increasing. the average yield for five consecutive years has been 6 tons per hectare. in 1971, a year of severe drought, the yield averaged a high 7.9 tons per hectare, 50 per cent over that before the great cultural revolution. this year there was also drought. but the early rice gave a good harvest. the amount of pigs, fowls, eggs, tea and other farm produce is also growing.

the expanding collective economy bring the commune members a rising standard of living. their net income in 1971 averaged nearly double that of 1965.

WHEAT EXPERT

Wheat-Growing Peasant Expert on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 10, 1972)

a peasant expert on the shanghai outskirts has evolved methods to increase wheat yield.

he has cultivated seven fine strains in scientific experiments made over the past two decades. some strains have been popularized in east china. he saw the great leader chairman mao on five occasions and was awarded the title of shanghai model peasant. a short time ago, he was invited to be a peasant lecturer in the department of biology of shanghai's futan university.

chi teh-chang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hsuhang people's commune, was born in a poor peasant family. before liberation he was a farm hand for landlords for 12 years. shortly after liberation in 1949, he took the lead in organizing an agricultural mutual-aid team in his village hsuhang in response to chairman mao's teaching "get organized exclamation" dissatisfied with the low yield and the backward farming methods, he started to make scientific experiments for the revolution and has kept on studying how to select good strains and improve farming techniques to increase yield.

whether working in the fields or inspecting production, he always kept an eye out for good strains. once he noticed an unusually big ear of wheat on a sturdy stalk and at harvest time he kept it separate. he judged that it was high-yield early-ripening strain resistant to pests and having a good tolerance for fertilizer. during autumn sowing, he sowed the grains on his experimental plot and grew them carefully. that harvest's seeds he called "tungfeng number one". after years of cultivation and propagation it yielded the equivalent to 5.25 tons per hectare. this good strain has been popularized step by step in the locality.

wheat plants on the shanghai outskirts usually suffer from scab as a result of spring drizzles when the crops are on the flowering stage. if pesticides are applied at the wrong time, wheat yield is reduced. to solve this problem, chi teh-chang began to observe the flowering of wheat plants in 1964. he had electric light installed in the field, where he stayed day and night to watch the flowering. he kept watch two days and a night to see the process from beginning to end. but the petals still did not open and people urged him to take a rest. he said "one must have a scientific attitude in conducting scientific experiments." chi teh-chang continued his observations until one o'clock in the morning of the third day, when the green husks opened and the petals gradually emerged. he took notes of every stage, and after much study, he discovered how the wheat flowers. he finally worked out a method to prevent wheat scab by spraying a chemical which does not affect flowering or yield.

in conducting scientific experiments chi teh-chang modestly learned from other peasants and at the same time encouraged them to take part. he asked advice from experienced peasants in his efforts to breed good varieties of wheat and worked experimental plots in co-operation with them. with other peasants, he summed up field management measures taken to raise output. all this helped stimulate the commune's mass activity in scientific experiments. leading groups in charge of scientific experiments, composed of experienced peasants, cadres and young people, have been set up at the commune,

brigade and team levels. over 600 commune members are taking part in scientific experiments. seed nurseries, experimental plots and model fields now cover a total of 180 hectares. the scope of scientific experiments has been gradually expanded to include plant breeding, plant protection, the making of bacterial fertilizer and raising the rate of land utilization.

the commune's scientific experiments have given a strong stimulus to production. good harvests of wheat have been gathered several years running. the per-hectare wheat yield on 660 hectares of the commune last year neared four tons, five times the figure for the early post-liberation period.

RIVER NAVIGATION

Better Navigation Lights for Upper Yangtze

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 10, 1972)

a system of electrically controlled navigation lights now serves a 578-kilometre-long section of the upper course of the yangtze river, known for its rapid flow and treacherous channel winding through the mountains.

this section of the yangtze from chungking to yichang has refitted all its navigation lights with electric equipment which includes semi-conductor neon lights, incandescent lamps with automatic bulb-changing apparatuses, batteries and switches. the lights are automatically switched on at night and off by day. this lessens labour intensity and adds to navigation safety.

introduction of the system is the result of shipping workers' self-reliant efforts. guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they experimented with various types of electric lighting equipment with good results. over the past few years, they have kept improving the navigation lights with help from shanghai, nanking and honan province.

the navigation workers have also made study and investigation and summed up their experience in operating the electric system. this has helped to improve its maintenance.

SILK MILL

East China Silk Mill Trains Technicians from Among Workers

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 9, 1972)

the no. 1 silk mill in east china's chekiang province has in the past ten years transferred 200 technicians and cadres and 890 skilled workers to no less than 50 mills across the country. around 80 per cent of these people are women. in addition, the mill has helped train more than 700 technicians for other mills.

situated in the hangchiahu plain, a famous silkworm cocoon producer, this 45-year-old mill has nearly 2,000 workers. thanks to the attention shown by the party and the people's government, sericulture and silk industry have developed rapidly in both traditional and newly established silkworm-breeding areas since liberation in 1949. the old filatures have been expanded and many new ones set up. in order to keep up with this, the party committee of the no. 1 silk mill has adopted effective measures to train technical personnel from among the workers for itself and other mills.

the mill has since 1953 organized young workers and group leaders to attend technical classes in rotation. the teachers are technicians and experienced workers. the courses include basic theory, combined with advanced experience and scientific research in silk industry. the students discuss practical problems in production in the light of what they have learned, and solve them with the help of the teachers.

the mill pays great attention to helping the workers raise their creative talent. it often invites advanced workers to demonstrate their skill for new workers.

the mill has sent a number of outstanding workers to schools to be trained as technicians with both practical experience and theoretical knowledge.

an example is woman engineer wang hsiu-ming, who before-liberation was a child labour in a silk reeling mill at the age of 13. nurtured by the party after liberation, she was promoted in 1952 as a workshop leader. she later attended technical classes and took part in scientific research in the mill before she want to school for advanced learning. together with her workmates, she has introduced many technical innovations which helped improve the quality of products.

the no. 1 silk mill has increased its annual output of raw silk nine times since liberation. it has overfulfilled the state targets for ten consecutive years. ninetynine per cent of its raw silk is up to standards, as against 70 per cent in the early post-liberation days. productivity increased five times.

GRASSLAND

Arid Northwest China Grassland Transformed

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 9, 1972)

an arid grassland in northwest china's kansu province has been transformed into a thriving pastoral area. the herds of livestock are increasing and the total number is almost four times the pre-liberation figure.

lying in the northernmost part of kansu province and west of the patanchilin desert, echina banner (county) with an area of more than 100,000 square kilometres once had lush pastures. under reactionary kuomintang rule, however, the pastures were left untended. livestock production kept falling and the multi-national inhabitants lived in misery. liberation, particularly, the great proletarian cultural revolution, has brought radical changes to the area. oases with good pastures are expanding on the vast gobi desert.

the people of this arid area carried out large-scale capital construction concentrated on building water conservancy projects. in several years of hard work, they put up over 20 big and small sluice gates and nearly 100 medium-sized and small reservoirs and sank over 400 wells -- all this bringing water to 21,300 hectares of pastures.

the herdsmen built hundreds of sheds and pens to provide better shelter for their herds. they also made great efforts to improve breeds of livestock. they succeeded in developing a hardy sheep with heavy wool, and high meat and milk yields by crossing a local strain with a fine one from elsewhere.

echina used to bring in from other areas 2,000 tons of food grain and fodder every year. in the cultural revolution, the people carried out the principle "give priority to animal husbandry, develop animal husbandry and agriculture simultaneously and ensure an all-round development". while striving to increase herds, they grow crops according to local conditions. the mongolian herdsmen of yaputu production brigade came to learn farming with the help of members of han nationality.

this helped the brigade get good results in both animal husbandry and agriculture five years in a row. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain and fodder in 1969. a severe drought struck last year. but the brigade members rushed the sinking of wells and irrigated their farmland and pastures in time.

the communes and brigades have amassed large sums of public accumulation. they now have hundreds of trucks, tractors, electric generators, diesel engines, combine harvesters and other machines. they have fully or partly mechanized ploughing, sowing, harvesting, irrigation and other farm work, and the processing of grain and animal products.

echina did not have even a blacksmith shop before liberation. today it has a number of enterprises to make and repair machinery for agriculture and animal husbandry, generate electricity, and process grain, wool, skins and hides. in the old days, the people had to depend on slow-moving camels to cross deserts to get to other areas. they now can go by motor roads.

life has markedly improved all over the area since liberation. take the family of nakemiteh, a mongolian member of tunghsihung commune. before liberation, his three brothers died of cold or hunger, and his parents of disease due to lack of medical care. he became a waif as a child of nine. now he is a member of the commune revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of his team's revolutionary committee. his wife is a good farm worker. all his children are at school or working. his family has a sewing machine, a radio and bicycles.

echina has 27 primary schools and a middle school, as against just one primary school in the past. in addition, many communes and brigades have set up political evening schools, reading groups and literacy classes. it has a central hospital, an epidemic-prevention station, a pharmaceutical company and a pharmaceutical factory, with a clinic to each commune. the production teams in general have set up co-operative medical service which gives treatments at very low charges. the people's health steadily improves. the population of minority nationalities in the area is now more than double that during the early post-liberation period.

POWER INDUSTRY

North China Province Expands Power Industry

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 9, 1972)

electricity output in every five days in north china's shansi province now equals the province's total for 1949.

power industry departments in the province have stepped up capital construction since the beginning of this year. in terms of investment, the work of building and expanding big and medium projects for power generation, transmission and transformation completed in the first eight months this year was 78 per cent above that in the same 1971 period. the increased capacity of power generating units equals that of a medium-sized power plant.

seventeen small hydro-electric power stations were built and 1,300 kilometres of 10,000-volt power transmission lines put up in the rural areas, bringing electricity to 1,642 more production brigades in 138 people's communes in the province.

the workers and technicians have tapped the potential of the existing equipment while building new projects.

LIVESTOCK

Flourishing Animal Husbandry in Northwest China Area

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 9, 1972)

the haipei tibetan autonomous chou in northwest china's chinghai province this year has 20 per cent more animals than last year, also a good year. a total of 420,000 young animals have been added. the survival rate for lambs is over 80 per cent, and that for colts and calves, 96 per cent. loss of full grown animals is below 3 per cent. this is a result of energetic efforts to defeat adverse natural conditions.

the haipei tibetan autonomous chou is an animal husbandry area 3,000 metres above sea level in the chilien mountains. the pasture was very poor last year. summer drought was followed by waterlogging in the autumn. during the lambing season last spring, heavy snows hit this area.

in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, cadres and herdsmen struggled staunchly against the elements. leading members of a county party committee

worked with the herdsmen to ensure good conditions for the lambing and the tending of young animals.

party organizations and revolutionary committees and herdsmen in haipei sank 15 wells, dug 120 ditches with a total length of 200 kilometres and built 670 sheepfolds in the first half of this year. they also worked to kill rodents and locusts.

TIBET

Changes in Ancient Tibetan City

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 10, 1972)

shigatse, an ancient city in tibet, has undergone great changes since the democratic reform in 1959. in this once declining city, there are avenues flanked by new office buildings, factories, schools, shops, hospitals, banks and post offices.

the area of the city has grown double since tibet's liberation, and the floor-space of new buildings put up is 5.5 times the total before the democratic reform.

with a history of 500 years, shigatse had long been a market centre for farm and animal products in the upper reaches of the yalu tsangpo river. but there was not a single factory before liberation. now it has a number of small plants producing power, machinery, leather, bricks and tiles or processing grain and oil-bearing crops. there are thriving handicrafts covering 22 trades, including home-spun woollen fabrics, boots, carpentry, smithery, and tailoring. they turn out more than 100 products.

shigatse is the hub of a dozen highways in western tibet. the city was inaccessible by roads.

by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes and displaying the spirit of hard work, the emancipated serfs have built a canal several dozen kilometres long and a 2,000-metre-long dyke on the nyangchu river. this protects more than 90 per cent of the farmland from drought or excessive rain. per-unit grain yield last year nearly doubled that before the democratic reform in 1959.

shigatse had not a single school before liberation. now there are a middle school, a health school and eleven primary schools. the number of teachers is four times that before the democratic reform and total enrolment six times. children of emancipated peasants and herdsmen are studying in schools.

the local people now attend film shows and theatrical performances regularly.

two general hospitals provide the tibetan working people with free medical treatment.

the number of bank depositors is six times that in 1958, the year before the democratic reform, and saving accounts five times.

the working people who suffered utter misery under the rule of serfdom have become masters of the country. more than 40 families in a living quarters in the southern part of shigwoqe used to go begging in the street. after liberation they all moved into new houses built with state funds. forty people there are now cadres, workers or armymen.

mei-chueh, a tibetan woman, and her family lived in a mud shed before liberation. now they live in a new house with five rooms and lead a happy life. her elder son is an actor and second son a worker. her youngest daughter is a student at an institute for nationalities in tibet.

tashih is a skilled bench worker at the shigatse machinery repair shop and a communist party member. he went begging with his mother in his childhood and then became a servant of a manorial lord. now he has been cited many times as a model worker. he attended the national day celebrations in peking in 1963 when he had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao. tashih is a member of the repair shop's revolutionary committee and a standing committee member of the shigatse administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of People's Bank of China Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 10, 1972)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the bank, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to albania at the invitation of the general administration of the state bank.

the delegation was met at the airport by zeqir lika, general director of the state bank of albania, haxhire shehu, vice-directress general of the state bank, simo milo, director of the agricultural bank and vice-director general of the state bank, seit bushati, director of the institute of savings banks and state insurances, as well as responsible members of the ministries of finance, commerce and foreign affairs, and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor, wang pao-hsuan, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy in albania, were also present.

general director zeqir lika gave a banquet yesterday afternoon in honour of the chinese delegation. the banquet proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

kico ngjela, leader of the albanian government trade delegation, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of foreign trade, and some of the members of the delegation arrived here by plane this evening.

welcoming them at the airport were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chen chieh, and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-hsiu and li hsien.

present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china; officials of the albanian embassy; fahrije salicaj, leader of the visiting albanian textile study group; and theohar fundo, deputy leader of the albanian government trade delegation, and some members of the delegation, who had arrived earlier.

arriving by the same plane were wang pin, deputy director of a department of the ministry of foreign trade, and spiro rusha, commercial attache of the albanian embassy, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the delegation leader and members.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Commercial Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, yesterday met with and hosted a banquet in honour of a commercial delegation from brazil led by giulite coutinho, president of the brazilian association of export. present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, various national export and import corporations and other organizations.

wang wen-lin held friendly talks with the brazilian delegation today.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 6.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Government Officials Receive, Fete Chinese Scientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 9, 1972)

w.r. van straubenzee, british joint parliamentary under-secretary of state of the department of education and science, received this morning the chinese scientists' delegation with pei shih-chang as leader and pai chieh-fu as deputy leader and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were p.r. odgers, deputy under-secretary of state of the department of education and science, w.k. reid, secretary to council for scientific policy of the same department and sir kingsley dunham, foreign secretary of the royal society of britain.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, was also present.

sir alan hodgkin, president of the royal society today gave a lunch to the delegation. he also gave a reception in their honour in the evening. present at the reception were officials from the royal society and some departments of the government, as well as the chinese ambassador and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

later in the evening, michael wilford, assistant under-secretary of state in the foreign and commonwealth office gave a dinner to the delegation.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Bridge Construction Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 10, 1972)

a chinese bridge construction survey team led by ma chiang-ta arrived here yesterday in accordance with the chinese-burmese economic and technical cooperation agreement.

the team was greeted at the airport by uboon shein, assistant director of the foreign economic relations department of the ministry of planning and finance, and de souza, responsible member of a department concerned.

chin chang-ju, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 10, 1972)

a chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here this morning for a visit to the congo at the invitation of the congolese government.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were captain louis sylvain goma, congolese minister of public works, transport and civil aviation; dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce; carombo-okounou, member of the head of state's office in charge of economic affairs; konta simon, acting secretary-general of the foreign ministry; and other high-rankifg officials;

present also were chinese ambassador to the congo wang yu-tien, who is deputy leader of the delegation, and representatives of the chinese technical cooperation and study groups in the congo.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Foreign Trade Minister and Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade of italy and member of the chamber of deputies, and his wife, and a delegation he is leading arrived here by air this evening at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade. he has come to preside over the opening ceremony of the italian industrial exhibition and for a friendly visit. the delegation includes dante graziosi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade.

present at the airport to welcome the guests were minister pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned li hsi-fu, wang pen-tso and li chuan.

also present at the airport were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy in peking, and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group.

sun so-chang, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of foreign trade, who had made a special trip to shanghai to meet the italian guests, arrived by the same plane.

Italian Government Merchant Marine Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

the italian government merchant marine delegation led by giussepe lupis, minister of merchant marine, left here for home by plane today after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese minister of communications yang chieh and leading members of departments concerned wang pen-tso and cheng to-pin.

present were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, minister-counsellor marco pipa and other officials of the embassy.

Italian Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

an italian industrial exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

attending the opening ceremony were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; li hsi-fu and li chuan, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned liu yin, chen wei-chi, chung fu-hsiang, wang lei, yang chi, hao meng-pi, wang tung, chang ying, chu chuan-hsien, sun so-chang, kuo chin-tung, wang kuo-hsien, hsing jen-hsien, kung fan-cheng and tung chao, as well as 800 people in the chinese capital.

present at the opening ceremony were matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and all members of the italian delegation he is leading; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here; pasquale jemma and rossetto gabriele, head and deputy head of the italian industrial exhibition group, and members of the group; and massimo damico, italian trade representative in peking.

the national flags of china and italy fluttered over the sqare in front of the exhibition building.

ambassador folco trabalza presided over the opening ceremony. the band played the national anthems of china and italy.

minister matteo matteotti and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the ceremony.

matteo matteotti said: a chinese economic and trade exhibition was held in rome, italy, not long ago. china's achievements in various fields, particularly in economic construction, left a deep impression on the italian people. the italian industrial exhibition being held in peking reflects italy's achievements in industrial science and technology. these exchanges between us are based on the principles such as mutual respect for each other's independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and cooperation.

despite the different social systems of our two countries, the italian minister added, we are confident of still greater development in trade between our two countries. at the same time, we are looking forward to the development of our relations in culture and other fields in the future.

minister matteotti pointed out that the italian exhibition in peking and the chinese exhibition in rome deepened the understanding between the two peoples and strengthened the friendship between the two countries.

on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, minister pai hsiang-kuo extended warm congratulations to the italian industrial exhibition on its opening in peking. he said: although china and italy are far apart geographically, the friendship between the people of china and italy has a long history. we are glad to see that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy on november 6, 1970, friendly exchanges between the two governments and peoples have been increasing. based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the friendly relations between the two countries have been further strengthened, and economic and trade relations have also been advancing, the chinese minister said.

big in scale and rich in content, the italian industrial exhibition being held in peking will enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries and promote trade relations between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to make up what the other lacks, the chinese minister added.

minister pai hsiang-kuo wished the exhibition complete success.

minister li shui-ching cut the ribbon. then li shui-ching, pai hsiang-kuo, chou hua-min, li hsi-fu and others viewed the exhibits on display, accompanied by matteo matteotti, folco trabalza and pasquale jemma.

this is the first italian exhibition held in china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the exhibition occupies a total floor space of 17,000 square meters. exhibits include machine tools, light industrial machines, electronics, building and mining equipment, farm machinery and vehicles. they are the fruits of labour and ingenuity of the italian people.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china attended the opening ceremony.

pasquale jemma, head of the exhibition group, gave a briefing on the exhibition at a press conference here yesterday.

China Council for Promotion of International Trade Gives Reception for Opening of Italian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

a reception on the occasion of the opening of the italian industrial exhibition was given here this evening by the china council for the promotion of international trade.

attending the reception were matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and all members of the delegation he is leading; italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and officials of the italian embassy; pasquale jemma, head, and rossetto gabriele, deputy head, of the italian industrial exhibition group, and members of the group; and massimo damico, italian trade representative in peking.

present were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade, li chuan, vice-chairman of the host council, and leading members of departments concerned liu yin, chen wei-chi, yang chi, wang lei, wang pen-tso and hsiao teh.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and italy. li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the host council, and dante graziosi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade, proposed toasts to further development of the friendship between the chinese and italian people and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Nakasone Fetes Chinese Oceanographic Society Group

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 10, 1972)

yasuhiro nakasone, director of the science and technology agency of the japanese government, gave a dinner in honour of the visiting group of the chinese oceanographic society led by hsia pu.

among those present on the occasion were seiichi tagawa, dietman of the liberal-democratic party; hiroshi chiba, head of the study and adjustment bureau of the science and technology agency; tadayoshi sasaki, professor of the tokyo aquatic products university; and takaharu okubo, executive director of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was also present.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation during the dinner.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Messages and Letters of Greetings from Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations on 23rd Anniversary of Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china received messages and letters of greetings from a number of marxist-leninist parties and organizations, which warmly congratulated china on the new development in her socialist revolution and socialist construction, and new successes in foreign affairs, and warmly congratulated the chinese people on the brilliant victories they have won under the guidance of the proletarian revolutionary line of their great leader chairman mao.

these messages and letters of greetings have come from the following fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations: the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), the communist party of new zealand, the central committee of the communist party of brazil, the central committee of the communist party of japan (left), the political bureau of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of ecuador, the revolutionary communist party of argentina, the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden, the central committee of the italian communist party (marxist-leninist), the organization of the marxist-leninist communists of italy, the central committee of the italian (marxist-leninist) communist party, the marxist-leninist front of norway, the central committee of the marxist-leninist group of norway, and the marxist-leninist organization of greek political emigrants.

Foreign Friends Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, messages or letters to leaders of the chinese communist party and government, expressing warm congratulations, have been received from friendly personages, mass organizations and party of some countries and areas. they were: djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association; the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau; amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship society; ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the arab-china friendship association; adolphe franck, president, and pierre heisbourg, secretary-general, of the luxembourg-china friendship association; the eastern publishing house of italy; japanese friends tanzan ishibashi, kaheita okazaki, yoshimi furui, hideji kawasaki, seiichi tagawa, saburo endo, kazutsura kawase; han duk su, chairman of the central standing committee of the general association of korean residents in japan; american friend john roots; dominican friend hector aristy; and mexican friend portes gil.

Note: NCNA also released National Day greetings from: Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, addressed to Acting Chairman TUNG Pi-wu and Premier CHOU En-lai.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chi Peng-fei Meets First Ambassador of Netherlands to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met jan vixseboxse, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of the netherlands to china, and discussed with him the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chou En-lai, Han Tsung-cheng and Hsu Chin-chiang Meet Korean Government Geological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, this evening met with the government geological delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kong jin tae, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, as its leader and li yong sik, deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, as its deputy leader. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

the members of the korean government geological delegation present were comrades kang cho sun, hwang dang yong, ro byong sok, choe myong hwan, kim pyong jo and go gon.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

present on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang yun-chih, shen chen, chi chao-pu, chang ting-yen, chen keng-sheng, tsao chieh and li ming.

Chou En-lai and Wu Teh Meet Korean Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, and wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, this evening met with the cultural delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with li chang son, minister of culture, as its leader and li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union, as its deputy leader. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

the members of the delegation present were kang hyo sun, choe hak rae, li yong jin, kim gik hak, li maek, chong yong hee, kim sik yong, ji sung gi and pak yong won.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and other comrades from the korean embassy were present.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments and cultural workers, including shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, yang chi, hsiao teh, tien kuang-wen, li teh-lun, hsueh lei, hsieh fang, chang kuo-hsun, yen hung-liang, chin sung-feng, liu hua, chang ting-yen and li chih-chieh.

Sino-Korean Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Geology Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea signed here today an agreement and protocols on economic and technical cooperation in geology between the governments of the two countries, in order to further strengthen the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity of the people of the two countries and constantly develop the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and kong jin tae, leader of the d.p.r.k. government geological delegation and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, signed the agreement and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, li yong sik, deputy leader of the korean government geological delegation and deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, and other members of the delegation;

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, chang yun-chih, wei yu-ming, shen chen, tou ping-wen and chih teh-hsin.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show to Mark Anniversary of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a cocktail party and film show in the embassy today in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the korean workers' party.

among the guests were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, shen chien, ma wen-po, han tsung-cheng, wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, yu sang, yu pu-hsueh, chou jung-kuo, chang cheng-teh, lu ying, wu yin-hsien and kuo tung-chun, as well as leading members of the china-korea friendship people's commune and the peking no. 5 middle school.

a colour documentary film was shown. entitled "follow the great leader forever", the film records how the korean people celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's revolutionary army.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet for Visiting Korean Government Geological Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet in the embassy this evening for the visiting korean government geological delegation with kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its leader and li yong sik, deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, as its deputy leader.

attending were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, chang yun-chih and wei yu-ming.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade kong jin tae and comrade pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the banquet.

comrade kong jin tae said: the korean government geological delegation has been warmly welcomed by the fraternal chinese people wherever it went in china. it has witnessed the victories the chinese people have made in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party headed by their great leader comrade mao tsetung. it has felt the profound friendship of the fraternal chinese people for the korean people.

he said: the korean people dearly cherish the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal chinese people sealed in blood in the flames of hard revolutionary struggles. the people of korea and china, he added, will, as always, develop their friendship and cooperation in the struggle against the common enemy.

comrade pai hsiang-kuo spoke highly of the korean people's victories won in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade premier kim il sung and the workers' party of korea. he said: great progress has also been made on the geological front in korea. the chinese and korean geological workers have enhanced the friendship between them through learning from each other, supporting each other and working in close co-operation. we believe that the cooperation between china and korea in geological work and the friendship between the chinese and korean people will be further strengthened as a result of the current visit to china of the korean government geological delegation headed by chairman kong jin tae.

Leader of Korean Government Geological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

kong jin tae, leader of the government geological delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, alternate member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, left here for home by air this morning.

he was seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsu chin-chiang, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, chang yun-chih, wei yu-ming, shen chen, tou ping-wen, chih teh-hsin and chi chao-pu.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here; and li yong sik, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy director of the general geological bureau of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, and members of the delegation, who are still visiting china.

Korean Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

the cultural delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with li chang son, minister of culture, as its leader and li myon sang, chairman of the central committee of the korean musicians union, as its deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned and literary and art workers, including shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, lu wei-chao, hsiao teh, chang ying-wu, wang liang-chih, li teh-lun, ting chiao, hsueh lei, wang chia-chen, hsieh fang, hung hsueh-fei and cheng kuo-chuan.

also present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Table Tennis Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the peruvian table tennis delegation led by alfredo salazar, vice-president of the peruvian table tennis federation.

eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, and his wife and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking attended the banquet.

present were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, sung chung, chen teh-ho and lin chen, as well as chinese table tennis players.

sung chung, acting president of the chinese table tennis association, and alfredo salazar spoke at the banquet. they proposed toasts to the constant table tennis progress in the two countries. the peruvian friends presented souvenirs to the hosts.

the peruvian delegation arrived here at noon today.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

Giancarlo Ghironzi and San Marino Government Delegation Leave Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the republic of san marino, and the san marino government delegation he is leading concluded their visit to peking and left by special plane for a visit to hangchow this afternoon. they were accompanied by hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

the airport flew the national flags of san marino and china.

the distinguished san marino guests were seen off by chi peng-fei, foreign minister, li chen, minister of public security, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, wang tung, hsiao teh, wu yin-hsien, hsueh yu-shan and chu chuan-hsien.

michelangelo jacobucci, counsellor of the italian embassy here, was present at the airport.

giancarlo ghironzi and the other distinguished san marino guests visited tsinghua university this morning in the company of chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry. they were given a welcome by faculty members and students. the guests also visited the summer palace this morning.

San Marino Government Delegation Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 9, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of san marino led by giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in hangchow from peking by special plane this evening. the delegation is accompanied by hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry. it was greeted at the airport by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, tai ke-lin, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee, and chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the distinguished guests from san marino. lai ko-ko and giancarlo ghironzi spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. they wished that the friendship between the people of china and san marino and the friendly relations between the two countries would grow daily.

lai ko-ko said: "san marino is a country with a long history. the government of san marino has for a long time adhered to the policy of neutrality and stood for independence and sovereignty for every nation. the delegation's current visit will promote the friendship between the people of our two countries and the development of relations between the two countries."

giancarlo ghironzi said: "the welcome accorded us shows the friendship of the chinese people and chinese government for the people of san marino. my country safeguards independence and pursues the policy of neutrality. the current visit has deepened the understanding and friendship between our two countries."

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

China, Sierra Leone Sign Protocol on Economic, Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Freetown, Oct. 9, 1972)

a protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of sierra leone was signed here today.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi and

sierra leonean minister of trade and industry saidu alieu fofanah signed the document on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were sierra leonean minister of information and broadcasting alimany khazali, minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma and sierra leonean ambassador to china taylor-smith as well as diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Society for Understanding China in La Chaux-de-Fonds Holds Get-together with Chinese Friends

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 9, 1972)

the society for understanding china in la chaux-de-fonds yesterday held an annual get-together with diplomats and staff of the chinese embassy in switzerland.

yuan lu-lin, counsellor, and other members of the chinese embassy attended the get-together. they were warmly received by friends from the society.

friends from the societies for understanding china in nuchatel and zurich were also present.

the chinese guests also visited a nearby peasant museum depicting the peasants' life in the 17th century. both francois jaquet, president of the society for understanding china in la-chaux-de-fonds, and the person in charge of the museum, made speeches.

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Syrian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 9, 1972)

jabr al-atrache, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the syrian arab republic to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, here this morning.

present on the occasion were abdallah cheikh atiyeh, minister, and other officials, of the syrian embassy here.

present were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, han hsu, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China to 17th Session of UNESCO General Conference Formed

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china has decided to send a delegation to attend the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, which will open in paris on october 17. leader of the delegation is huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, and deputy leader is chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university. representatives are ling ching, hu sha and kuo jui and deputy representatives are yu meng-hsin, chien cho-po and ma ching-ju.

Chinese Delegation to 17th Session of UNESCO General Conference Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization left here for paris by air this morning. the delegation is led by its deputy leader chang wei.

leader of the delegation huang chen is already in paris.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of various departments concerned, including chih chun, chang wen-chin, an chih-yuan, kung pu-sheng, fu tse-hao, wang liang-chih, hsueh yu-shan, hsiao ching-jo, pai ching, wu tsao-wen, hu chien, tien chin and hu shou-hsin.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Foreign Delegations to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 9, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, met respectively in new york today with e.h.k. mudenda, chairman of the delegation of zambia and minister of foreign affairs, umit haluk bayulken, chairman of the delegation of turkey and foreign minister, constantine panayotacos, chairman of the delegation of greece and under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and mohamad zakaria ismail, vice-chairman of the delegation of syria and vice-foreign minister.

they had friendly conversations on each occasion.

UN Secretary-General Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 9, 1972)

kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations gave a lunch in new york today in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister for foreign affairs.

other guests were huang hua, vice-chairman, chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, of the delegation of the people's republic of china.

present at the lunch were also under-secretaries-general of the united nations tang ming-chao, roberto e. guyer, bradford morse, issoufou s. djermakoye and george f. davidson.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Friendly Visits to USA, Canada and France

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

a medical delegation of the chinese medical association left here by plane today for friendly visits to the united states, canada and france.

leader of the delegation is wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the chinese medical association and deputy director of the surgical department of the capital hospital under the chinese academy of medical sciences, and deputy leader is fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

members of the delegation are lin chiao-chih, wu hsueh-yu, li yen-san, liu shih-lien, chu chuan-yen, han jui, chou kuan-han, chang shu-hsun, hsu chia-yu, lu tsung-min and wang lien-sheng.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the ministry of public health chen jen-hung and hsieh hua; assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin; leading members of the chinese academy of medical sciences li pu-chun, huang chia-szu and wu chieh-ping; and leading members of other departments and medical workers wang pen-tso, chien ta-yung, tan chuang and kuo hsing-kuo.

present at the airport were m.d. copithorne, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy, and fernand cornil, cultural attache of the french embassy.

Chinese Public Health Ministry Leading Member Meets American Doctor

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, today met and had a friendly conversation with american doctor melvin casberg and his wife.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, kuo hsing-kuo, tan chuang, liu ju-kun and chang yao-min, leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

dr. and mrs. casberg came to china on october 3 for a visit.

American Attorney Martin Popper Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

american attorney martin poppor and his wife left here today by plane for home via kwangchow after concluding their visit to peking.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, hsu chung-ching and chang yao-min.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 10, 1972)

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and his wife dr. mildred scheel arrived here by special plane via shanghai this evening for an official visit at the invitation of chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china.

they were welcomed at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers; and wang shu, plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china for negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the federal republic of germany.

the national flags of the federal republic of germany and the people's republic of china flew at the airport.

when foreign minister and mrs. scheel and the other distinguished guests from the federal republic of germany stepped down from the plane, chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and others shook hands with them in welcome.

the members of the official party of foreign minister walter scheel are: ruediger freiherr von wechmar, deputy chief of the press and information office of the federal government, and susanne freifrau von wechmar;

guenther van well, director of the third department (political department) of the foreign ministry; max graf podewils, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, and elisabeth graefin podewils; dr. peter hermes, director of the trade policy department of the foreign ministry; dr. guido brunner, head of the planning staff of the foreign ministry; gerd berendonck, head of the southeast asia section of the foreign ministry; prof. dr. wolfgang franke, adviser; dr. hanspeter hellbeck, head of the east asia section of the foreign ministry; dr. hans-joachim hallier, chief of the foreign minister's office; hermann huber, head of the press section of the foreign ministry; dr. wilhelm a. thoennes, official of the people's republic of china section of the foreign ministry; and mrs. ute gareis, interpreter.

also present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ting kuo-yu, li meng-hua, teng kang, tung lin, shen kuang, lai ta-yuan, wang tung, han hsu, an chih-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, li chuan, wang hsiao-yi, chang ying and wang chen.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai to greet the distinguished guests, accompanied them to peking.

when foreign minister scheel, mrs. scheel and his party stopped over in shanghai, they were greeted at the airport by ma tien-shui and wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

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ANARCHISM

Anarchism Is a Counter-Revolutionary Tool of the False Marxist Swindlers

- Study notes by Lung Yen (龙岩)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1972)

Anarchism is a branch of opportunism that appears in the guise of the ultra-"Left." Its principal exponents were Proudhon, Bakunin, Kropotkin, and others. For more than one hundred years Marxism-Leninism has waged ruthless, violent struggle against it and declared its bankruptcy. However, as class struggle and line struggle is long-termed and complex, a small handful of false Marxist political swindlers, bent on opposing the revolution, will nevertheless want to make trouble by using the ghost of anarchism and poison the masses. In the in-depth conducting of repudiate-revisionism and rectification and education in ideology and the political line at present, it is still quite necessary to study earnestly the analysis and criticism of anarchism made by the revolutionary teachers and wipe out the poisonous influence of anarchism fanned up by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

There are many preposterous fallacies of anarchism, but its basic viewpoint may be summed up with this "famous saying" of Proudhon: "Away with political parties, away with power, and absolute freedom for all people and citizens. These three phrases are our political and social faithful pledges." An anarchist put it even more plainly when introducing Kropotkin's ideals: "His ideal is an absolutely free society with no orders, no privileges, no obedience, and no sanctions."

Such "theory" of the anarchists is first of all a fancy that can never be realized. Marxism tells us that the essence of man is the sum total of his social relations, that all activities of man are always carried out by

being formed into particular social relations, that no one can exist alone away from society, and that therefore there cannot be any personal "absolute freedom" in any society.

In his essay "On Authority," Engels profoundly refuted the fallacious advocacy of the anarchists that the individual should have absolute freedom and should not submit to any authority. He pointed out: The trend of development of the economic relations (industrial relations and agricultural relations) of the modern capitalist society is that "individual, scattered activities are increasingly being replaced by the combined activities of men." The so-called combined activity is organized activity, which is impossible if there is no authority and no submission to authority.

Engels pointed out particularly that authority would still be necessary even after the bourgeoisie was overthrown by a socialist revolution and all land and factories became public property. As an illustration, Engels cited several examples. Take for instance a cotton mill. Cotton has to go through at least six processes before it becomes cotton yarn. Moreover, the steam engine has to be taken care of by an engineer and regularly checked and serviced by a technician. Therefore, it is necessary to have centralized management and direction. "Workers must first of all agree among themselves about the time for work, and once the working hours are fixed, they must be observed by everyone without exception. Then, in every workshop local problems relating to the production process, allocation of materials, etc., may arise any time which must be solved at once, or the whole production activity will immediately grind to a halt." Of course, these problems may be solved by means of democratic discussion, but once a decision is taken, it will carry authority and must be observed by everyone. Again, take for instance the railway or an ocean liner. The same is true here. If the passengers refuse to follow the direction of the railway officials and workers or to obey the orders of the captain, accidents will happen. So, there will always have to be authority and submission to authority no matter what the social system is.

Engels said, "Authority and autonomy are opposite things." There is neither absolute authority nor absolute autonomy. "In a society even of only two people, if neither will relinquish some of his autonomous power, how can such a society exist?" Thus the advocacy of the anarchists is contrary to basic common sense.

The demand of the anarchists for "absolute freedom" and their "opposition to any authority" is not only infeasible in the realm of production, but also reactionary in the political domain. Starting from their pursuit of "absolute freedom," the anarchists regard all states and all political parties as organs of authority that should be struck down. They declare that the first action of the proletarian revolution should be "to destroy the state entirely overnight." This completely negates the historical necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and completely obliterates the fundamental difference between the state of proletarian dictatorship and the state of bourgeois dictatorship, between revolutionary authority and counter-revolutionary authority.

It is an object of the proletarian revolution to strike down the political authority of the bourgeoisie and smash their state machinery, but does not mean opposition to all authority. As Engels pointed out, revolution itself is the most authoritative thing in the world. The proletariat will not immediately abolish the state, but will replace the bourgeois state machinery with the proletarian state machinery.

The anarchists hold that the working class can only rely on voluntary activity for its own liberation, and "should not recognize any leadership organ of authority." They do not understand at all that it is only through the leadership of their own political party that they can turn their voluntary struggle against their oppressors into political struggle of one whole class against another and into voluntary revolutionary struggle. When the landlords and the bourgeoisie formed a counter-revolutionary "holy alliance" with all reactionaries at home and outside the country and frenziedly opposed the proletariat, the anarchists advocated the voluntariness of the workers' movement and abolished the leadership of the Party over the proletariat and the broad revolutionary masses. This amounted to complete disarming of the proletariat and doing the bourgeoisie a service.

The anarchist stand of doing away with the state, the political party, and discipline, when focused on one point, means a demand that the proletariat abandon all political struggle and doing away with revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Starting from the individualist world outlook, they talk glibly about individual emancipation in isolation from class liberation and oppose political struggle but value spontaneity highly. This in effect opposes and obstructs the awakening and organization of the proletariat, and prevents its turning from a class in itself into a class for itself to fulfill the great historical mission of overthrowing and destroying all exploiting classes and realize communism.

Lenin pointed out in a forthright manner: "Anarchism is bourgeois individualism in disguise. Individualism is the basis of the whole world outlook of anarchism." The anarchists know nothing whatever about historical materialism. They do not know how to analyze all the phenomena in a class society with the viewpoint of class struggle. They do not know that the destiny of an individual is decided by that of the class. From their point of view, the masses are not divided into classes, but are merely the sum total of individuals. "Everything for the individual" is the starting point and end of their action.

Lenin once acutely and profoundly pointed out: "Anarchism is often a punishment for the sin of opportunism in the workers movement. These two abnormal things complement each other."

When false Marxist swindlers pursue a revisionist, opportunist line above, the evil wind of anarchism will go on the rampage and become a disaster below. Anarchism gains expression below, but its roots are high above. Before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang pushed a Right opportunist line. They were officials and overlords, indulged freely in giving themselves special privileges and prerogatives, opposed the

study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by the cadres and the masses, opposed ideological and political education, trumpeted "the theory that regulations and systems can do everything," exercised bourgeois-style "control, restriction, and oppression" of the masses to turn them into their "docile tools" for the restoration of capitalism, etc. Such a Right opportunist line prepared the fertile soil for the growth of anarchism.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, cunningly exploiting the dissatisfaction of the masses with the Right opportunist line, vigorously encouraged an ultra-"Leftist" thought-trend which would have only democracy but not centralism, only freedom but not discipline. They declared that "the word of the masses is final" and "regulations and systems are useless," and loudly called for "smashing everything." Their purpose in so doing was to lead the struggle-criticism-transformation of the great cultural revolution astray, utterly sabotage socialist labor discipline, wreck socialist production, and shake the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the foundations.

The tactics of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, when stripped of their mask, are to cover up their Rightist counter-revolutionary essence with the form of ultra-"Leftism." Verbally they "utter the most Leftist, most revolutionary statements" to deceive others, but in reality they "carry out downright rascally sedition, i.e., they carry out agitation by making use of the base instincts of man and the desire of small property owners to 'make a quick profit.'" By shouting such counter-revolutionary, seditious slogans as "Suspect everything" and "Strike down everything," their purpose is to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type energetically promote anarchism, not because they want to do away with all forms of government, but because they want to do away with the government of the dictatorship of the proletariat and replace it with a government of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie which they represent. They merely use the anarchist thought-trend as a tool with which they hope to fulfill their counter-revolutionary scheme of usurping Party leadership and seizing power. Therefore, while on the one hand they foment the thought-trend of anarchism, on the other hand they form their own mountain-top fastnesses and alliances, painstakingly "establish in a big way" the "absolute authority" of their own small handful, and using the power which they have usurped, vigorously carry out "drawing lines of demarcation with me as the standard," in an attempt to impose the fascist rule of "those who follow me will prosper, those who run against me will perish" on the cadres and the masses.

The baneful influence of such towering crimes of theirs has distorted and sabotaged the Party's centralized leadership, corrupted the fine traditions of the Party, created ideological confusion among the cadres and the masses, and prepared conditions for the rampaging anarchist thought-trend.

It may thus be seen that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are the arch criminals who fomented and exploited anarchism. To wipe out the anarchist thought-trend today, it is necessary first of all to carry out

in-depth criticism against their counter-revolutionary crimes and thoroughly eradicate their baneful influence.

Class struggle and line struggle is protracted and complex. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type may have already been tossed into the garbage heap of history, but the anarchist thought-trend which they started may, "assuming a somewhat newer form and a mantle never seen before, or putting on a disguise never seen before, come out again in a new expression."

We must respond to Chairman Mao's great call, "Read and study seriously, and have a good grasp of Marxism," learn to distinguish skillfully true from false Marxism, learn to analyze and criticize anarchism with the Marxist viewpoint, and reveal how swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type constantly change their counter-revolutionary tactics and fan up anarchism.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, leading cadres at all levels must thoroughly cleanse themselves of the corruptive influence imposed on them by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, consciously inherit and develop the Party's fine style of work, personally fostered by Chairman Mao, of linking theory with practice, closely linking with the masses of the people, and making self-criticism, consciously rid themselves of certain undesirable practices, and on this basis eradicate the remaining poison of anarchism together with the masses.

It should be recognized that most of those among the masses influenced by anarchist ideas are problems of thinking and knowledge. By intensifying education in ideology and the political line through study, criticism and self-criticism, marshalling of facts and reasoning, and by helping them seriously sum up experience and lessons learned and continuously increase their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, they will voluntarily cleanse themselves of the remaining poison of anarchism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

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PROLETARIAN DISCIPLINE

Firmly Uphold the Iron Discipline of the Proletariat

- Some understanding from a reading of "'Left-Wing' Infantilism in the Communist Movement"

by

Chi Chung-yen (紀众言)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1972)

Fifty-two years ago Lenin wrote "'Left-Wing' Infantilism in the Communist Movement."* In this brilliant work Lenin repeatedly demonstrated the necessity of strengthening "the extremely strict discipline" of the proletariat, exposed the essence and harmfulness of anarchism, and pointed out the pre-conditions for establishing proletarian discipline. A review of these teachings of Lenin will help us to further strengthen our regard for proletarian discipline, criticize the ultra-"Leftist" thought-trend of anarchism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and more voluntarily implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To the proletariat, revolutionary discipline is something that one cannot do without--not even for a single moment. Lenin consistently regarded the strengthening of proletarian discipline as an important means of carrying out proletarian revolution, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing a capitalist comeback, and developing socialist construction.

Lenin pointed out with emphasis: "Observance by the proletariat of the system of unconditional centralization and extremely strict discipline is one of the fundamental conditions for its vanquishing of the bourgeoisie." Without revolutionary discipline, the revolutionary forces of the proletariat would be a plate of loose sand. It would not be possible to organize a combat force whose thinking was unified and who could march in step. Nor would it be possible to concentrate all strength on the same point of attack, present a united front against the enemy, overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, and win victory for the proletarian revolution.

In order to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop socialist construction, the importance of enforcing revolutionary discipline has become even more marked after the seizure of power by the proletariat. Not long after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin repeatedly said with emphasis: "Now that political power is firmly in the hands of the workers, everything depends on the discipline and organized character of the proletariat." Anyone who denies and weakens the discipline

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* In the 2-volume "Lenin - Selected Works" published in 1952 by Foreign Languages Publishing House of Moscow, the English title reads: "'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder." And Foreign Languages Press, Peking published the same Moscow English translation in October 1965--SCMP Ed.

of the proletariat will in fact be serving the bourgeoisie and preventing the proletariat and its political party from correctly and effectively play their organizational and leadership role in the acute and complex class struggle.

Before the proletariat seized power, the bourgeoisie used such slogans as careful economy, cutting of expenditure, avoidance of idling, refusal to misappropriate public funds for self-enrichment, and observance of the strictest labor discipline in order to cover up their ruling position as the exploiting class. Lenin even held that the proletarian revolutionaries were completely proper in ridiculing these slogans at the time.

However, after its overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the proletariat should turn these slogans into urgent slogans of action. The reason is simple. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the broad masses of workers and working peasants have already freed themselves from the position of the oppressed and the exploited and have become masters of society. Consequently, the nature, object, and results of their labor have also undergone radical changes. Only by establishing a strict and tight discipline for selfless labor for the common revolutionary interests will the worker-peasant masses be able to carry on socialist construction victoriously.

Lenin also summed up the historical experience of the Bolsheviks and pointed out the basic conditions on which maintenance, examination, and strengthening of the discipline of the proletarian party must depend:

"First, reliance on the awareness of the vanguard force of the proletariat, its loyalty to the revolution, its unyielding character, its spirit of self-sacrifice, and its courage; second, reliance on its aptitude to forge close links and fraternize with the broad laboring masses, first of all the proletarian laboring masses but also the non-proletarian laboring masses, and even to form one with them to a certain extent; third, reliance on the correctness of the political leadership of this vanguard force and the correctness of its tactics and strategy, and persuasion of the broad masses to believe firmly in its correctness on the basis of their own personal experience."

Lenin held that without these three conditions it would be impossible to establish the discipline of the revolutionary party, and that such discipline would only be empty talk and pretence. This teaching of Lenin has pointed out the direction of the strengthening of the revolutionary discipline for the Party and the non-Party masses.

In accordance with the spirit of Lenin's instructions, in strengthening the discipline of the proletariat, it is first necessary to raise the ideological awareness of the broad masses of Party members, in particular the leading squads of Party organizations at all levels. In a class society all discipline has a class character and serves the political object and economic base of particular classes. The discipline of the proletariat positively embodies the party character of the proletariat and represents the basic interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people,

and so it can be maintained entirely by relying on the class consciousness of the worker-peasant masses. Although the discipline of the proletariat is of a coercive character, it does not rely principally on coercion, but depends on every conscious proletarian fighter to restrain himself with revolutionary discipline. Therefore, the discipline of the proletariat is a "voluntary discipline."

Contrary to this, the discipline of the landlords and bourgeois is built on the basis of exploitation and enslavement of the worker-peasant masses and radically opposed to their interests. Therefore this discipline is "maintained solely by means of the whip or hunger."

The class character and special characteristics of the discipline of the proletariat demand that, while raising their own consciousness of continuing revolution under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, leadership at all levels must also grasp ideological education on the masses as the central link of the effort to guarantee the observance of revolutionary discipline. As Chairman Mao constantly teaches us, it is necessary to "Educate the cadres, the masses, Party members and the people with the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." Every revolutionary must conscientiously read Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao, strive hard to raise their ideological awareness, establish a strong regard for discipline, resist and oppose anarchism, and voluntarily observe and maintain revolutionary discipline.

In accordance with the spirit of Lenin's instructions, in strengthening proletarian discipline, it is necessary to cement closely the ties between the leadership and the masses and fully mobilize the activism and creativeness of the masses of the people. In order to do this, leadership at all levels must truly form one with the masses by establishing fish-and-water relations with them, and wipe out and uproot all weeds of bureaucratism.

With this end in view, leading cadres should act exemplarily in everything, exemplarily implement the Party's revolutionary line and all guidelines and policies, and voluntarily resist and oppose all undesirable practices that alienate the masses. Meanwhile, in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, it is necessary to uphold firmly the mass line of "From the masses and back to the masses" and pool the views and persevere in them, fully develop democracy, and pool the correct views that conform to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and uphold them firmly. As for those erroneous views that do not conform to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they must be corrected by educating the masses and raising their understanding. Exemplary deeds of observance of revolutionary discipline among the masses should be encouraged and publicly commended. Those who stubbornly refuse to reform after repeated warnings and who gravely sabotage discipline must be criticized and educated by relying on the masses. Proper disciplinary measures should be taken in their case. It will not do to indulge them and leave them alone. In this way, it will be really possible to establish the centralism and revolutionary discipline of the proletariat, and to bring about an enlivened political situation in which there is at once

centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom,united will and individual ease of mind.

In accordance with the spirit of Lenin's instructions, in strengthening proletarian discipline, it is necessary to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for their "Leftist" and Rightist interference with and sabotage of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Only when the masses are convinced of the correctness of the Party's line through their personal experience will they be able to fight voluntarily for the implementation of the Party's line and voluntarily observe the discipline essential to the implementation of the Party's line.

Therefore, education in proletarian discipline must be combined with lively and intensive line education, so that the masses may understand more and more profoundly the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various policies, and realize more and more profoundly the reactionary essence of the "Left" or Right opportunist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Once the consciousness of line struggle of the masses is raised, they will be able, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to voluntarily unify cognition, unify policy-making, unify planning, unify direction, and unify action.

"Strengthen discipline, and the revolution will be ever victorious." Under the personal fostering of Chairman Mao, our Party has always had the fine style of work of linking theory with practice, closely uniting with the masses of the people, and exercising self-criticism. On the basis of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style, leadership squads at all levels must more consciously than ever inherit and promote this fine style of work, more closely than ever rally round the Party center with Chairman Mao at the head, firmly uphold the complete unity of line and discipline, and unite with the broad masses to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction!

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

A Dream Comes True for the She Nationality People

- An account of Ningte District Nationalities Middle School in Fukien Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

Surrounded by clusters of trees by the banks of Fuch'un Creek are row upon row of buildings symmetrically arranged like the scales of a fish or the teeth of a comb. Here the sound of voices reciting lessons or lifting up in songs could be heard. This is the Ningte District Nationalities Middle School of Fukien Province where more than 1,200 young people of the She and Han nationalities study.

The She nationality people in Ningte district account for 90 percent of the total She population in Fukien Province. In order to enable the She nationality compatriots to gain complete emancipation culturally and train a large number of personnel for socialist revolution and construction in the She nationality district, the Communist Party and the people's government in July 1958 established the first middle school for the nationalities in Fukien Province here.

For the past 14 years, the nationalities middle school has developed and strengthened rapidly. The number of students has increased from 100 to more than 1,200 and the number of teachers and staff has increased from 10 to more than 80. From a junior high school it has developed into a comprehensive middle school with more complete equipment. At the school the She nationality students all enjoy tuition grants from the people and free medical treatment. The She nationality people praise the school in delight, "The setting up of the nationalities middle school is truly a happy event for us She nationality people since the creation of the world."

From serfs who formerly could not go into the doors of a primary school, they now have become people with culture. Here, brothers and sisters going to school together have become a very common sight. The father of She nationality compatriot Chung Ching-yen was an indentured worker in the former society. Because of his illiteracy, after a year of hard labor he was paid only half a year's wages. At that time, how he hoped that he could send his children to school! Now, the hope of this old indentured servant is realized in his children and grandchildren. Chung Ching-yen became a state cadre and was sent to the Central Nationalities Institute in Peking for an advanced course of study. The eldest son of Ching-yen, upon his graduation from the nationalities middle school, was sent to an institute in Wuhan for further studies. Following, he also sent three children to the nationalities middle school. Chung Ching-yen said gratefully, "All this is due to the blessings of Chairman Mao. Only under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party could the hope of our forefathers of going to school be realized."

Hsiu-ying, the eldest sister of Lan Pi-ying, at present a student in junior middle II (A) was in the first graduating class of the nationalities middle school, and later sent to the Central Nationalities Institute for studies. At present, she is working in the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Her second sister Yü-ying was also a graduate of the nationalities middle school, and she is at present continuing her studies in the Fukien Medical College. Lan Pi-ying said emotionally, "For all us girls to go to school is something which really could never be dreamed of in the former society."

In this school, the teachers are looking upon the She nationalities students as their own brothers and sisters, showing concern over their growth politically, helping them in their study enthusiastically, and showing close concern over their livelihood.

In view of the fact that the language foundation of some of the She nationality students was weaker and that they experienced greater difficulty in understanding their lessons, Chung Lin-p'ing, a language teacher in junior middle II (A), uses Mandarin, the local dialect, and She nationality dialect in making explanations. He also makes use of his time after school to tutor the students in such basic knowledge of language as sentence making and Han phonetic pronunciation and consulting of dictionaries. At night, he would go to the hostel of the students to tuck them in and lower their mosquito nettings. He said, "I have been trained by the Party. Therefore I have a responsibility to train the younger generation of She nationality people well and must not disappoint the Party."

Cheng Ch'in-kuei, a teacher of the course in basic industry in junior middle I discovered the reason that some of the She nationality students disliked this subject was because they lacked perceptual knowledge. He thereupon seriously strengthened intuitional teaching, maintained carrying out experiments in the classroom well, and at the same time, regularly organized the students and sent them to the factories and to the countryside for visits so as to enhance their perceptual knowledge and deepen their comprehension.

Unity and mutual help among students of the She and Han nationalities in improving them together. Chang Te-k'ang, a She nationality student, and Shih Tuan-yüeh, a Han nationality student of senior middle II (A) is a living example of helping one another. When young Chung noticed that the result of young Shih's mathematics was not good enough, he voluntarily helped her, explained to her the aim and demand of mathematical problems, assisted her with the analysis of problems progressively from the easy to the difficult, and enabled young Shih to make progress in the study of mathematics. Young Chung's language foundation was more backward. He experienced difficulties in study and lacked confidence. Young Shih said earnestly to him, "The study of foreign language is needed in revolution. As long as we study conscientiously, there is no difficulty which could not be overcome." At the same time, by patient tutoring, she raised the confidence of young Chung, and after diligent study, young Chung was able to achieve fine results each time in his English test.

Han nationality student Ch'en Hua-sheng was suffering from a boil on his leg and was unable to walk for a week after an operation. The She nationality fellow students in his class brought his meals to his bedside three times a day, carried him to class, to the toilet and back to the hostel. Under the care of his fellow students, young Ch'en very quickly regained his health.

Ch'en Chen-ling, a Han nationality student, is always making use of his time after school to go to the hill to gather medicinal herbs. He has opened up a simple clinic in the class and dispensed free medical treatment to his fellow students. Once, Lan Hsin-fu, a She nationality fellow student, sprained his ankle, and he immediately went to the hill to dig for roots, and brewed medicine to make a compress for young Lan. He also constantly practiced needling and rubbing the skin with blunt metallic objects to induce localized congestion. His fellow students affectionately called him their "barefoot doctor." He said, "The She nationality fellow students are our class brothers. We must practice and cherish national unity well."

Chung Li-ch'üan, a Yü nationality student was called by everyone an "honorary barber." He made use of his spare time to give everybody a hair cut. In the past two years, he has done more than 1,200 hair cuts free. He said, "We must do a bit more to strengthen national unity between the She and Han people."

In this school, the young people of She and Han nationalities not only study culture, but also labor and do farm work and strive to link up teaching, production and scientific experiment closely together. By taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency and repairing old things and making use of discarded things they have set up a farm for the cultivation of fungi. They have grown wild wood fungus, black wood fungus, various types of edible mushrooms and fomes japonica, and grasped the entire process of cultivation, planting and production of fungi. In the past two years, they have sent out more than 8,000 bottles of spores in support of units in other areas. At the same time, they have also produced such indigenous pesticides and indigenous fertilizers as "920", "5406", indigenous molds for cattle use, and a locust-killing bacillus, in support of agricultural production.

For the past 14 years, nourished by the sunshine and precipitation of Mao Tse-tung's thought, some more than 500 She nationality young people have upon their graduation taken up posts in socialist revolution and construction. More than 60 have been sent to such institutes and schools as the Central Nationalities Institute in Peking to continue their studies. More than 100 She nationality young people, upon their graduation from the nationalities middle school, have gone to work in various state organs, factories, schools and army units.

A large number of She nationality graduates have also hastened to the forefront of agricultural production to join the people in the construction of a socialist new countryside. Among them, quite a number have been elected

as members of basic-level Party organizations and revolutionary committees. Some have become secretaries of Party branches and chairmen of revolutionary committees of production brigades, and some have become leaders of production teams. They are pace-setters leading the She nationality people in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

- Our Own Correspondent

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Emancipated Serfs Run Schools

- The new aspect of universal primary education in P'ulo commune, Put'o hsien, Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

Just before the National Day celebrations, we arrived at P'ulo commune of Put'o hsien, some 2,800 meters above sea level on the Taliangshan Mountains of Szechwan Province, and saw the sight of emancipated Yi nationality serfs actively running schools and the flourishing development of education along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education throughout the commune.

Every one of the production brigade as well as scattered production teams here has its own primary school, and there are junior middle classes in the commune. Students have increased from more than 70 in 1966 to more than 400, and the rate of school-age children attending school has reached 92.4 percent. At the same time, the ten evening schools which are operating have more than 200 students. The students of the evening schools have organized ten Mao Tse-tung's thought spare-time propaganda teams and given more than 60 theatrical shows, written and staged by themselves, which are much welcomed by the broad masses of emancipated serfs. It truly is: In villages and mountain hamlets and among the hills and ranges, everywhere could be seen a new aspect after the appearance of universal primary education.

P'ulo commune has five production brigades and two production teams directly under the commune with 764 families of 2,647 people. Before the liberation, the long suffering She nationality serfs were deprived of everything by the barbarous serf system, which also deprived them of the right to learn culture. They basically did not know what a school was, not a single one among them knew how to read, and they suffered fully the anguish of having no culture. After the liberation, the serfs have risen to become their own masters.

In 1957, thanks to the concern of the Party and the state, they joyously set up a central primary school at the seat of the village government, and for the first time in history sent their children to school. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents on the education front uttered such rubbish as "The smallness of the population and vastness of minority regions, coupled with the shortage of students and scattered communities, make the running of scattered schools a waste of manpower and money." So, before the great cultural revolution, this commune had only two schools, and most of the children of the emancipated serfs still could not go to school.

For the past several years, in the movement of universal education for the countryside, Hei-jih-o, the secretary of the Party branch and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune, has firmly implemented Chairman Mao's directive on revolution in education. Leading an investigation group, he went out in the wind and rain to every production team in the whole commune. By conscientiously listening to the views of the commune members on the running

of schools and relying on the masses, he set up eight new schools within two years, and basically succeeded in "primary school students do not have to leave their production brigade and junior school students do not have to leave their commune" in the mountain village.

After grasping cultural power, the emancipated serfs are determined to run their schools well. The Party branch has realistically established and invigorated the committee in charge of the revolution in education of the commune as well as the emancipated serf school management teams of the production brigades. The whole commune has ten school management teams, and since this year, they have held numerous meetings to make investigation and take decisions on all important school problems.

Members of the emancipated serf school management team of the No. 4 production brigade periodically take turns going to their school to attend classes. The school has also invited the emancipated serfs to mount the podium to make reminiscences and comparison reports to the teachers and students. Ch'ih-hei-la-jih, leader of the production brigade, regularly sets the pace by going to the central primary school of the commune for lessons, to recollect the anguish of having no culture before the revolution and to teach the students to study socialist cultural lessons well for the revolution. The Party general branch is calling on the various production brigades to learn from the No. 4 production brigade.

The Party general branch of P'ulo commune has firmly grasped doing work on the teachers well. The teachers themselves are loyal to the cause of education of the Party and continue to improve their quality of teaching. Wang Chia-ch'in, a woman teacher, has been in P'ulo commune since 1959. For 13 years she has been serving the emancipated serfs wholeheartedly and enthusiastically teaching their children.

A few years back, Ch'ih-hei-ha-ku, an emancipated serf, thought of calling his eldest son Ch'ih-hei-la-kuei to stop schooling and go to work in the commune, but La-kuei wanted to study very much. Wang Chia-ch'in therefore went to work for Ch'ih-hei-ha-ku and let La-kuei carry his sister to school. In order to enable La-kuei to concentrate his energy on study, whenever Wang Chia-ch'in could find the time, she would take care of his sister for him. When La-kuei was doing badly in his language lesson, Wang Chia-ch'in would find time to give him special coaching. When La-kuei was ill, Wang Chia-ch'in would bring him to the clinic for treatment. Under the patient teaching of the teacher, La-kuei made very rapid progress. From his 2nd year to his 6th year, he was elected a class prefect by his fellow students. At present he is a student of the Liangshan "May 7" Communist Academy.

All the ten schools in P'ulo commune are operating their own farms. By means of labor, the thinking of the students is not only tempered, but production income is also increased, and the tuition fees of the students are taken care of. Since the holiday after the "three-autumn" farming busy season last year, the teachers and students of various schools have actively

taken part in collective productive labor. The students are constantly showing improvement politically, their academic results are constantly improving, and they are growing up healthy and strong physically. The activism of the emancipated serfs in sending their children to school are stronger than ever.

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A Visit to Central Nationalities College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 10, 1972)

Thanks to the affectionate concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, over 1,100 worker-peasant-soldier students from more than 50 nationalities of the country in the Central Nationalities College mix in close unity and help one another like members of the same big family. Such an aura of nationality unity is an inspiration to further assiduous efforts in study.

The Central Nationalities College was established in 1951. For over 20 years, this institute has trained over 3,300 minority cadres, teachers, translators and revolutionary literary and art workers. After the proletarian cultural revolution, the Central Nationalities College came alive with more vim and vigor. Now students are enrolled in several courses including politics, nationality languages, art, etc. Among the students there are more workers, peasants and soldiers. To meet the needs of development of various minority areas, the college organized teachers to head for the banks of the Ya-lu-ts'ang-pu River, the north and south sides of the T'ien Mountains, the grasslands of Inner Mongolia, the borders of Yunnan and other areas to learn from the worker-peasant masses and cadres of various nationalities. Some new teaching materials were compiled and written. In their own nationality tongues, over 20 teachers of the college gave lectures. Many Han teachers also learned some words of common use from fraternal nationality languages.

The college is charged with an atmosphere of class friendship of unity and love found among teachers of various nationalities. Uighur girl student T'u-la-han was the daughter of a poor and miserable nomad. At first, she never dreamed that she would come to Peking to study. For several nights, she could not sleep well in her joyful excitement. After starting studies, she suddenly fell sick. She was laid up at the school clinic. She became very anxious because of the interruption of her studies. At this time, teachers and students of various nationalities showed her fervent concern. Uighur and Han teachers every day took turns dropping in on her and gave her tutorship. Two female students known to her before moved into her sick room and took care of her day and night. The tiny sick room was filled with profound friendship displayed by brothers and sisters of various nationalities. Her eyes moist with tears of emotion, T'u-la-han put down all this in her letters to her folks. In the few months of her sickness, she not only acquired cultural knowledge like the rest of the students but also received a living education in the Party's nationalities policy.

The college shows great respect for the customs and habits of various minority nationalities. In January this year, the traditional Kuerhpang (古尔邦) Festival came around. True to the customs of Uighur, Hui, Kazakh, Tunghsiang and Sala nationalities mess halls prepared festival fare. At night, as if in their own home town, students clad in bright-colored nationality garb jubilantly joined in a night meeting. Their national festival was spent cheerfully.

Students of various nationalities came to Peking prompted by the same wish: To study assiduously for the building of the great socialist motherland. Like one driven by thirst and hunger, female student Ts'o-mu of the Mengpa nationality who began life as a slave seized every opportunity to learn her lessons. Waif Ts'o-mu from childhood slaved for the serf owner and had her full share of oppression and suppression. To escape the persecution of the serf owner, she ran alone to the depths of mountains and the midst of virgin forests to lead an inhuman life. Chairman Mao and the Communist Party delivered her from a miserable life. Along with one million serfs, she stood up and stepped onto the revolutionary road.

In 1966, Ts'o-mu joined the great Chinese Communist Party. After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, she was elected a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Lipu ch'ü of Ts'ona hsien, Tibet and member of the revolutionary committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Region. Early this year, she was selected for study at the political department of the Nationalities College. She said, "In the old society, the serf owners treated us like talking 'oxen.' Today, the Party and Chairman Mao let us be masters of the house. As I think of it, I feel a surge of strength. I must overcome difficulties and complete my study assignment."

Tibetan student Yün-t'i of the nationality language department was also a serf who had stood up on his own feet. He came from a certain PLA border defense unit. At his fighting post in defense of the motherland's borders, he received many citations from his unit. After joining the college, he was determined to acquire a proper knowledge of both Tibetan and Han languages. During the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, Yün-t'i, along with teachers and students of various nationalities, took Chairman Mao's "On Practice" as a weapon and criticized the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Every day he got a firm grip on his time and gave a little bit more of attention to browsing, reading, writing and translating. He progressed very fast.

The common ideal of studying for the revolution linked up closely the hearts of students of various nationalities. They show mutual concern and mutual help and seek mutual progress. Twenty-eight 1st year students of the 1st class of the political department come from 15 nationalities. A female student of the Hoche nationality experienced relatively great difficulties in study. League branch deputy secretary student Chuan-yün-chen of the Li nationality together with several students of Tuchia, Korean and other nationalities with relatively good scholastic performance offered to help her in study. She was encouraged to overcome her difficulties and strengthen her confidence. They also took turns helping her review lessons. The teacher strengthened tutorship for her benefit. She was enabled to catch up with others in a very short time. Thanks to mutual help among students of various nationalities, the great bulk of the whole class achieved excellent ratings in the final examination last term. None of them failed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, students of various nationalities set themselves strict demands and strived for the remolding of their own world outlook. Some time ago, two cadres of a

production team near the college came over with a letter of thanks. They had warm praise for Tibetan student Tse-sung-ta. They said, "That you have cultivated revolutionary successors of this sort is really a source of delight to us!"

Tse-sung-ta was a student of the political department. This young nomad not only assiduously acquired cultural knowledge but also made use of his summer vacation to take up labor in the neighboring production team to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. He acquired such production knowledge as the planting of vegetables, seedling intercropping, etc. He joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. The poor and lower-middle peasants presented Tse-sung-ta a copy of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and a notebook. On the first page of the notebook were inscribed the words: "To conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and acquire the proper skills of revolution and serve the whole people of China and the people of the whole world."

To make students maintain a firm and correct political orientation, the Party committee of the college gives students of various nationalities constant education in the line. They are organized to go on separate inspection and study missions to historical places of early revolutionary activity of Chairman Mao and to factories and rural people's communes. On the inspection trip, these students coming mostly from border minority areas see for themselves a bustling and thriving scene that enfolds the socialist motherland. Moved to the depths of their souls, they show still greater love for the Party and Chairman Mao. They say, "Only with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line can we people of various nationalities have the happiness of today. We must redouble our efforts to study assiduously and build the motherland into a still more prosperous and powerful country. (NCNA Correspondent)

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GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTING

New Achievements Scored in Geological Prospecting Work in Fukien Province

- A reliable foundation is provided for mine construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 10, 1972)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Foochow, October 9, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel on the geological front of Fukien Province have tirelessly fought high above the towering mountains and cliffs and ridges in the Wui Mountains and the Taiyün Mountains and at the shores of the East Sea, carrying out prospecting work. Gratifying achievements have been scored.

From January to August this year, thanks to the efforts of geological workers, this province verified 17 ore-producing areas worth mining. A reliable foundation is provided for mine construction. Among them, verified anthracite, iron and limestone deposits far exceeded the originally envisaged figures. For the volume of drilling work, 65 percent of the annual plan was fulfilled. In addition, there have been discovered molybdenum, fluorite. refractory clay and other minerals and a number of ore deposits. New clues to some varieties of minerals urgently needed by the state were also found.

To cope with the new situation of national construction and rapid development of local industry and throw wider the gate to the underground treasure house, since the beginning of this year, the geological front of Fukien Province has strived to improve the quality of geological work. Leadership members at various levels have enthusiastically gone deep into the midst of geological teams and basic-level mining areas to preach the Party's general line for socialist construction. The broad masses of workers seek proper geological work more consciously.

The leadership of the geological departments of Fukien Province at various levels makes a point of giving full play to the backbone role of old workers and the special skills of technical personnel and uniting all available forces from all quarters in a joint effort toward proper work. In studying some quality-related key problems, the Party committee of the No. 1 Geological Team paid great attention to listening to the opinions of old workers with practical experience.

Meanwhile, the 260-odd technical personnel of the team were encouraged to study technique assiduously and integrate with workers closely in an effort to grope for objective laws governing the improvement of the quality of geological work. This year, this team worked on an iron ore area involving relatively complicated conditions. At first, the ore core extraction rate fell short of the set demand. The leadership of the team along with workers and technical personnel hovered around drilling machines and combined work and study with the summing-up of experience. At last, a set of drilling methods geared to these complicated geological conditions was evolved. The

extraction rate rose rapidly. Now the five holes drilled by this mining area have been checked and confirmed as up to standard at the higher level.

To develop mining with greater, quicker, better and more economical results, the geological departments of Fukien Province make a point of giving attention to prominent points and concentrating forces for a battle of annihilation. Very splendid results are obtained. To complete the priority surveying of a coal mine area this year, the geological departments organized six geological columns and, at the same time, set 20 drilling machines to work in a battle of confrontation. The pace of work was speeded up. Now, for some coal fields of this mining area, shaft construction work has been started.

While giving full play to the role of specialized geological teams, the geological departments of Fukien Province energetically arouse the masses to look for mines and report their discovery. According to incomplete statistics, from the beginning of this year, the masses in various areas of the whole province have reported over 1,000 ore deposits.

The vigorous growth of geological work in Fukien Province provides geological ore production data for the state. A boost is given to the development of local industry and agriculture. Under the support of the local leadership and masses, the geological team stationed at the area of Lungyen has verified a shallowly hidden iron deposit. This provides raw material for the further development of local steel and iron industry.

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THEATRICAL ARTS

Comrades Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Wang Hung-wen and Wu Teh Attend Performances of Singing, Dancing and Chuyi Art

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, recently attended two performances of singing, dancing and national chuyi art sponsored by the cultural group. they encouraged art and literary workers to make new contributions to the further development and flourishing of socialist art and literature.

the two performances, by both professionals and amateurs, consisted of items selected from the rich repertory presented at the gala parties in peking in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. they included choral singing, orchestral pieces, vocal and instrumental solos, and singing plus acting; short song and dance pieces and dance dramas; and the national chuyi art such as reciting to the accompaniment of plucked strings by the singers themselves and quick-rhyme ballads. the lively performances were full of the flavour of real life and showed the vigorous spirit of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line in socialist revolution and construction. they were well received by the people.

present at the performances were leading members of departments concerned liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang and liu ching-tang.

ACUPUNCTURAL ANAESTHESIA

Acupuncture Anaesthesia Successfully Used in Animal Surgery

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

acupuncture anaesthesia, an achievement scored by chinese medical personnel, is being successfully applied to animal surgery as well as to operations on human beings.

the peking municipal veterinary hospital and the army horse disease prevention and treatment centre of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army have used acupuncture anaesthesia over the past two years for operations on the chest, neck, limbs and other parts of the body of 360 horses, mules, donkeys, cattle and pigs, and achieved a 95 per cent success rate.

acupuncture anaesthesia induces analgesia and to a certain extent, readjusts the functioning of the organs of the ailing animals. therefore it can deal with the acute pain and physiological disorder accompanying surgery and ensure a smooth operation. this method is particularly effective for seriously ill animals with irregular heart beat that cannot be anaesthetized. such operations have none of the side effects caused by anaesthetics and usually require only simple electric anaesthetic apparatus which is easy to handle.

the success of acupuncture anaesthesia to animals is also of important theoretical significance. some people assert that it is man's consciousness that operates in the effectiveness of acupuncture anaesthesia. but animals can give the veterinarian no conscious cooperation. the analgesia induced by acupuncture anaesthesia in animal surgery to a certain extent illustrates that such analgesia induced in human beings has material basis in human physiology.

in animal surgery, anaesthetics were routinely used. this method is rather complicated and has many side effects. sometimes, administration of fluids and injection of cardiac stimulants are needed in the course of an operation. but this affects the operation. some animals have heart trouble and can not be anaesthetized. in the past, these defects were regarded as impossible to deal with. in october of 1970, the peking municipal veterinary hospital and the army horse disease centre formed a scientific research group which improved the auricular needling anaesthesia method used by other units in treating horses and mules and simplified the method by using only one needle on one acupuncture point and developed the method of electric manipulation of the needle. the group made further study and comparisons on animals and finally found more points that can induce more satisfactory analgesic effect.

one day, a 7-month pregnant mare suffering from abdomen swelling and constipation was sent to the hospital with a count of 100 heart beats per minute. such a case would have been incurable in the past. this time, the operation went smoothly with acupuncture anaesthesia. immediately after the operation, the horse stood up to drink water and the heart-beat returned to normal. after a period of treatment, the horse fully recovered and safely delivered a colt.

this group also manufactured its own electric anaesthetic apparatus.

some problems still remain to be solved. veterinary surgeons are determined to follow chairman mao's instruction "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level", constantly sum up experience in practice so as to gradually perfect the method of acupuncture anaesthesia in animal surgical operations and make new contributions to veterinary science.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Old Chinese Worker Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 12, 1972)

a sixty-year-old worker in northeast china's harbin rolling stock repair plant keeps making technical innovations as his contribution to the revolution.

su kuang-ming made 300 technical innovations before the great proletarian cultural revolution. he is now an engineer.

the plant's workers once made a milling machine to process cylinders of automatic-unloading waggons. but the cutter was hand-operated and efficiency was low. su kuang-ming went to work this machine and tried to improve it with the workers. he made a design and asked them to discuss it. they added gear-driven equipment to handle the cutter. this raised efficiency and improved milling quality.

one work group became a battle-neck because of its backward work process. su kuang-ming and the workers made a punching machine. that helps a worker fulfil a month's quota in a single day.

su kuang-ming was a worker of the repair plant before liberation. after liberation, he took an active part in

technical innovations for socialist construction. the milling machine he used was a product of 1920s and could not meet production needs. he added more than 100 parts and turned it into an advanced high-speed cutter. using this machine, su kuang-ming fulfilled his work under the first five-year plan 23 months ahead of schedule and the second five-year plan 32 months ahead of time.

stimulated by the general line "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", su kuang-ming made many technical innovations in 1958 and increased efficiency a dozen times. he was cited as model worker of harbin city and heilungkiang province several years. he had the joy of seeing chairman mao on several occasions.

su kuang-ming helps young workers politically and technically. when young workers come to the plant, he gives them talks on class education, relating the miserable life he led in the old society. he also passes on his skills and experience.

JADE CARVING

Traditional Jade Carving Develops in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 11, 1972)

chiuchuan county in northwest china's kansu province is turning out six varieties of famous jade carved cups that glow in the moonlight when they are filled with wine. the jade carving is done with elaborate craftsmanship from jade in varied colours found in the chilien mountains. the art dates back to the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.) and was praised by poets of that time.

prior to liberation, this traditional art was almost extinct. only three men were left in the trade and they lived in poverty. after liberation, the party and the people's government helped revive the trade and form an art and crafts shop of some 70 workers.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", the craftsmen maintain their traditional skill and unique style while introducing new techniques. the new varieties added include tumblers, stem cups, covered cups and bowls. annual output of such jade carving is four times that in 1965. quality has improved and the old craftsmen are enthusiastic in passing on their skill to apprentices.

ROLLING STOCK

Old East China Plant Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chishuyen rolling stock plant in east china has fulfilled state quotas for producing steam and diesel locomotives and wagons three years running. it also trial-produced big h.p. high-speed internal combustion locomotives and other new products.

this was achieved by the workers by making technical innovations and tapping production potential during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

situated in between shanghai and nanking, the chishuyen plant is an old factory built 70 years ago. much of the equipment was made in the 1930's or 1940's. new equipment was added after liberation and old machines improved. the plant grew from a repair shop into a producer in 1958.

during the cultural revolution, the leadership of this plant has raised its consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and relies on the mass line for innovations. the plant needed a large machine part to expand production, but lacked equipment for pouring and casting. the revolutionary committee mobilized the workers to solve the difficulties by making technical innovations. cadres, workers and technical personnel joined forces and raised the capacity of old equipment to make the casting.

equipment used throughout the plant has been investigated and plans mapped out to improve it. scores of three-in-one groups composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel set the technical innovations movement going.

more than 500 innovations have been adopted in the past few years, making it possible to raise production rapidly. riveting, welding, assembly and some other work have been streamlined. this made better use of the floor space, improved working conditions and reduced costs. daily output of wagons was raised from 10.6 to 14.5, and mobile power stations mounted on trains have been produced.

problems of equipment have been solved by adding 170 pieces of new equipment designed and made by this plant. the locomotive workshop was formerly a repair workshop. in 1970, it started to turn out diesel locomotives of 2,000 and 5,000 h.p. the workers combined indigenous and modern methods to make scores of pieces of special equipment. now this workshop is able to turn out four or five diesel locomotives every month.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS

Scientists in Northwest China Region Cooperate with Peasants

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 11, 1972)

double cropping has been introduced in the ningsia hui autonomous region of northwest china, where the frost-free period is relatively short and the average temperature low.

experiments conducted by 72 people's communes in ten counties and municipalities brought 7.5 tons of rice per hectare last year. the total double-cropping acreage this year is more than double last year's.

this is one of the successes achieved through the cooperation by scientists and peasants.

for more than a decade, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, researchers from the regional institute of agricultural science have been working among the peasants in the liupan mountains, on the banks of the yellow river and in desert areas. there they have learned from the rich experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants, engaged in research with them and popularized the results.

many new strains of wheat and rice have been introduced in the region, all bringing higher output than the old ones.

intensive study was conducted for the improvement of spring wheat, which accounts for one-third of the crop land in the area watered by the yellow river. more than 20 new strains were introduced or selected with the help of local peasants. last year the area recorded a per-hectare yield of three tons of spring wheat on more than 66,000 hectares. in the early post-liberation years, the yield was less than 0.7 tons per hectare.

double cropping is a main subject of study. the scientists have learned much from experienced peasants in the nursing of seedlings, selection of strains and control of water and fertilizer. they have succeeded in producing not only two crops of rice, but one rice crop and one barley, rape or wheat crop. their experience is considered useful for rice-growing areas in china's cold northern regions.

cooperation by the peasants has helped produce results and popularize them rapidly, the scientists stressed.

ningsia now has four regional agricultural research organizations and every county or municipality has an agro-technical popularization centre. none existed before liberation.

the scientists have also helped people's communes and production brigades train peasant agro-technicians through the establishment of evening schools and short-term classes. more than 4,000 scientific experimental groups have been set up to promote scientific farming. they consist of cadres, veteran peasants and educated young people, numbering more than 18,000.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Foreign Minister Fetes Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1972)

nesti
nase, chairman of the delegation of albania to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister for foreign affairs.

present on invitation were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, and representatives chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung.

vice-chairman of the albanian delegation and deputy foreign minister reis malile, and representatives of the delegation rako naco, javer malo and sokrat plaka were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Director of Chinese Institute of Archaeology Back in Peking after Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

hsia nai,
director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, and the two other members of his party concluded their visit to albania and returned to peking by air today. they had attended albania's first meeting on the study of the illyrians at the invitation of the state tirana university of albania.

they were met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including yu chen, kuan shan-fu, pan chun, niu chao-hsun and an chih-min. jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairmen of PDRY and Egypt Delegations

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 10, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met respectively in new york today with mohammed saleh aulaqi, chairman of the delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen to the u.n. general assembly and minister for foreign affairs, and mohammed hassan el-zayyat, chairman of the delegation of egypt to the u.n. general assembly and minister for foreign affairs.

chiao kuan-hua had friendly conversations with the chairmen of the delegations.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Foreign Trade Vice Minister Meets Brazilian Commercial Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, today met and had a friendly conversation with the brazilian commercial delegation led by giulite coutinho, president of the brazilian association of export.

present on the occasion were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Wang Hung-wen and Keng Piao Meet and Fete Comrade Reg Birch

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chiang ching and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and hosted a banquet here this afternoon in honour of reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist). they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, chi chao-chu, hsing chu-fang, tang kai, chou erh-liu, lin hsien-nung, lao yuan-hui and lu hui-hsiang.

Chairman of British Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

reg birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai before returning home.

seeing him off at the airport were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned feng hsuan, li hsiao-pai, hsing chu-fang and others.

during his stay in peking, comrade reg birch visited the no. 1 transistor equipment plant in peking's western district, the nanyuan people's commune and tsinghua university, and attended a concert. he was given a warm welcome wherever he went.

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Honored at London Embassy Reception

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 10, 1972)

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a reception here this evening in honour of the chinese scientists' delegation now visiting britain.

among the british guests present at the reception were p.r. odgers, deputy under-secretary of state, a. thompson, assistant under-secretary of state, of the department of education and science; e.v. vines, head of the cultural exchanges department of the foreign and commonwealth office; sir alan hodgkin, president, sir david martin, executive secretary, of the royal society; lord trevelyan, vice-president, sir harold thompson, chairman, of the great britain-china committee; and officials of departments concerned.

present also were scientists, professors and other british friends.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 10, 1972)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, received chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih at the presidential house here this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND CONGO

Head of Chinese Government Friendship Delegation Meets Congolese Minister

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 10, 1972)

fang yi, head of the chinese government friendship delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met congolese minister for external affairs henri lopez and had a friendly talk with him here today.

present on the occasion was wilson-asel ndessabeka, director of the office of the congolese ministry for external affairs.

present also was wang yu-tien, deputy head of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to the congo and other members of the delegation.

Congolese Minister Fetes Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 11, 1972)

justin lekoundzou, minister of industry, mines and tourism, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

present at the dinner were captain louis sylvain goma, minister of public works, transport and civil aviation; dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce; alphonse gangoue, minister of agriculture, water and forest; andre moutou, general commissioner of planning; and other high-ranking congolese officials.

diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

speaking at the dinner, minister lekoundzou expressed warm welcome to the chinese government friendship delegation led by minister fang yi. he said that this visit will certainly promote the existing sincere friendship between the governments and peoples of the congo and china. he asked the delegation to convey to the chinese government and people the friendship, solidarity and firm will of the congolese government and people to advance hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

in his speech, minister fang yi pointed out that the chinese people and the congolese people had the same experience in the past, and face the common task today, namely, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the construction of their own countries. he stressed that in the common struggle, they support each other and that the delegation had come to learn from the brotherly congolese people. he expressed the hope that the visit will promote and consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Tung Pi-wu, Chou En-lai Greet National Day of Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, warmly congratulating him on the 4th anniversary of the founding of the republic of equatorial guinea. the full text of the message reads as follows:

his excellency francisco macias nguema,
president of the republic of equatorial guinea,

santa isabel,

on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the founding of the republic of equatorial guinea, we extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of equatorial guinea on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the government and people of equatorial guinea have made unremitting efforts and achieved marked successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty, developing national economy and culture and in other fields. in international affairs, defying brute force and upholding justice, you have persisted in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we sincerely wish you new and still greater victories on your road of advance.

may the friendly relations and co-operation between china and equatorial guinea and the friendship between our two peoples grow stronger and develop daily.

may the republic of equatorial guinea enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, october 11, 1972

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Delegation of National Council of French Employers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this morning met with all members of the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its president paul huvelin. they had a friendly conversation.

robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations li chuan, wang pen-tso, sun so-chang and tung chao.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Chairman of Iranian Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of her imperial highness princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the delegation of iran to the u.n. general assembly.

among other guests present were fereidun hoveida, representative of the iranian delegation and permanent representative to the u.n.; manouchehr fartash, representative and under-secretary of state for international and economic affairs, ministry of foreign affairs; p. radji, senior adviser, and mehdi ehsasi, alternate representative of the iranian delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu and wang jun-sheng, representatives, of the chinese delegation, were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet for Italian Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and his wife.

among the guests attending the banquet were dante graziosi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade, and other members of the delegation led by minister matteo matteotti; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here; and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group.

present were chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs fu hao, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and leading members of departments concerned li hsi-fu, wang chih-fan, sun so-chang, tu yung-hsi, hsi yeh-sheng, yang yang, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien and hsing jen-hsien.

pai hsiang-kuo and matteo matteotti spoke at the banquet. they expressed gladness about the development of the economic and trade relations between china and italy since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. they proposed toasts to the constant growth of such relations. the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese and Japanese Junior Swimmers Have Friendly Contests in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the japan-china friendship junior swimmers team of japan had friendly contests with the chinese national junior swimming team and peking junior swimming team in the indoor swimming pool of the peking indoor stadium today and yesterday.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, watched tonight's contest and met with tatsuo miyazaki, leader of the japanese delegation,

mayor of kobe city and counsellor of the japan-china friendship sports council, isao nukaga, deputy leader and secretary-general of the japanese delegation and secretary-general of the japan-china friendship sports council; shiro hashizume and matsuo nagasawa, captains, sadayuki ando, secretary, shigeru tsuyuki, manager, of the delegation, and eiko shimizu and masaki iyama, representatives of the japanese swimmers. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

watching the contests and attending the meeting were chao cheng-hung, chou jung-kuo, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chu chuan-hsien, ching pu-chun, wang to, kuo lei and chang hsi-jan. representatives of chinese swimmers liang kuei-liang and yeh huan-jung were present.

after the meeting, premier chou en-lai, liao cheng-chih, wang meng and others had photographs taken with all members of the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation and coaches and swimmers of the chinese national junior team and peking junior team.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan prevailed over the swimming pool of the peking indoor stadium today and yesterday. in the indoor swimming pool hung the national flags of china and japan and streamers reading "warm welcome to the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan exclamation"

4,000 spectators watched the contest. japanese swimmers satoshi maruya and yasuo takada clocked 26.4 and 26.5 seconds in the men's 50-metre butterfly, breaking the standing japanese national record of 27.1 seconds. four chinese junior swimmers broke four junior national records. the spectators constantly clapped their hands for the excellent performance and good results.

CHINA AND LAOS

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Lao Independence Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message today to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, most warmly greeting the 27th anniversary of the independence day of laos. the full text of the message reads as follows:

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front,

sam neua

on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence day of laos, i extend the warmest congratulations to the lao patriotic front and the fraternal lao people on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china.

under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, the heroic lao people, carrying forward their glorious revolutionary tradition, defying difficulties and waging valiant struggles over a long period of time, have resisted barbarous aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won brilliant victories. the lao people's armed forces are growing ever stronger through fighting, and the liberated areas are becoming daily more consolidated and expanded and merging into one continuous expanse from north to south. the valiant struggle of the lao people has dealt a powerful blow to the u.s. imperialist plan of "laotianizing" the war and its scheme of using asians to fight asians. it has made a valuable contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the three indochinese peoples and the people of the world.

at present, the situation of the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in laos and the whole of indochina is very good. in a vain attempt to save itself from its defeat, u.s. imperialism, while stepping up its naval and air attacks and mining and blockade against northern viet nam, is intensifying its wanton bombing of the liberated areas of laos and continuing to send additional thailand mercenaries to invade laos. but the lao people, who have long been tempered in the flames of war, are not to be cowed. we are firmly convinced that the peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder and supporting and assisting each other, will surely be able to thoroughly defeat the war of aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the peoples of china and laos are comrades-in-arms and brothers closely related as the lips and the teeth. it is the bounden internationalist duty of the chinese people to support and assist the people of laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will for ever stand together with the fraternal peoples of laos and the other indochinese countries and give all-out support and assistance to your struggle until complete victory is won.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 11, 1972

Peking Reception Marks 27th Anniversary of Independence Day of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the china-laos friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here today in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the independence day of laos.

guests at the reception were khamma phomkong and phomma, leader and deputy leader of the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions, members of the delegation, and other lao friends in peking.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li chiang, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, chang shih-chung, hsiang chien, lu wei-chao, han hsu, yu li-chun, yin tso-chen, hsiao huang, kuo tung-chun and shih lin-feng.

in a toast, wang kuo-chuan extended the warmest festival greetings to the fraternal lao people on behalf of the host organizations.

he said: under the leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, the heroic lao people, defying brute force and sacrifice, have waged long valiant struggles, resisted the u.s. imperialist aggression and won great victories. the patriotic struggle of the lao people has dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. at the same time it has effectively coordinated with and supported the vietnamese and cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people in indo-china and the rest of the world.

wang kuo-chuan said: the current situation is excellent in the struggle throughout indo-china. the lao people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing victoriously. in a vain attempt to save itself from defeat on the indo-chinese battlefield, u.s. imperialism intensified its bombing, mining and blockading against north viet nam. recently, it intensified bombing against the liberated areas of laos, and instigated its henchmen to launch frantic attacks. we sternly condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal acts of aggression against indo-china. in an appeal issued recently, the chairmen of the municipal administrative committees in the democratic republic of viet nam strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its destructive

bombing of cities in north viet nam. we resolutely support the just stand of the appeal. we are convinced that no brute force can stop the triumphant advance of the indo-chinese people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition. final victory surely belongs to the heroic people of laos, viet nam and cambodia.

wang kuo-chuan reaffirmed: following chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people pledge to provide strong backing for the people of laos and the rest of indo-china, and resolutely support them in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

proposing a toast, khamma phomkong said: the peoples of our two countries are close neighbours. the friendship between laos and china is based on fraternal militant unity. we people of laos are proud to have such great, staunch and faithful friends on our side. with the mutual support and assistance between us, our two peoples are invincible before any enemy.

he spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people in all fields of endeavour under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. the chinese people, he said, are building their motherland into a prosperous and strong country and, in line with chairman mao's instructions, are at the same time making great efforts to support the indo-chinese people and the people of the world in their struggles for national independence and liberation.

the lao delegation leader condemned u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression against laos and other indo-chinese countries. he said: while engaged in military adventures, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are resorting to political plots in every conceivable way. these plots, however, have been and are being smashed by the people of the three indo-chinese countries and met with strong condemnation by progressive public opinion in the world, including that in the u.s. this has made u.s. imperialism and its running dogs more isolated than ever, militarily and politically.

the lao delegation leader gave an account of the brilliant victories scored by the lao armymen and civilians on various battlefields, carrying forward their glorious tradition and displaying bravery in fighting against the enemy. these victories, he added, constitute an important contribution to the struggles of the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the defence of peace and national independence of the peoples of various countries in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world.

khamma phomkong said: our enemy is most obstinate and vicious. whatever tricks it plays, u.s. imperialism invariably aims at turning laos into its new colony and military base. we lao people heighten vigilance a hundred-fold at all

times, and are ready to carry out all tasks set forth by the central committee of the lao patriotic front and force the other side to accept the ways of political solution to the lao question proposed by the lao patriotic front. this is the only way for our laos to realize genuine independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, unification and prosperity and to contribute to independence and freedom in indo-china, southeast asia and the whole world.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. the chinese and lao comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to new and still greater victories to the people of laos and other indo-chinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the constant development of the profound friendship forged by the chinese and lao people in the long revolutionary struggles.

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets Independence Day of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

the "people's daily" devotes its editorial today to warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the independence day of laos. the editorial entitled "the people of laos are bound to win" reads in full as follows:

the heroic lao people are greeting their glorious day, the 27th anniversary of the independence day of laos, in a new situation when tremendous victories have been won by the three indochinese peoples. with profound fraternal sentiments, the chinese people extend to the fighting lao people their warm congratulations and deep respects.

after a protracted anti-imperialist struggle, the lao people successfully staged an armed uprising in august 1945 and solemnly proclaimed the independence of laos on october 12 the same year. this opened a new page in the history of laos. since independence, the lao people had driven out the french colonialists after nine years of anti-french war. advancing wave upon wave in the last ten-odd years, the lao patriotic armed forces and people have fought arduously and won brilliant victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle and victories of the lao people constitute an important contribution to the cause of national liberation of the indochinese peoples and the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people.

under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, the lao people's liberation army has rapidly grown into a mighty people's armed force. by relying closely on the people and bringing into full play the might of people's war, it has wiped out large numbers of enemy forces. three quarters of lao territory are now liberated. in the liberated zone with a population of over one million, the democratic regime is getting consolidated daily and the economy and culture are developing steadily. fighting shoulder to shoulder and coordinating closely with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples, the lao people have attained many new victories since the beginning of this year. the lao patriotic armed forces and people have repeatedly repulsed the "nibbling" attacks of the lao rightist troops on the liberated zone. they thus have dealt a heavy blow at the war "laotianization" scheme of u.s. imperialism.

the lao patriotic front has made unremitting efforts for a peaceful solution of the lao problem. its sincerity is shown in its 5-point political solution which points out the correct way for peacefully settling the lao issue and which has won the sympathy and support of public opinion of all countries. the lao problem was created entirely by the u.s. imperialist aggression and interference in laos. therefore, an end must be put to the aggression and interference in laos by u.s. imperialism and its flunkeys, and the lao people must be left to solve their problem by themselves.

at present, the peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia are fighting in unity and advancing triumphantly. the peoples of china and laos are intimate brothers who have always supported and helped each other in the common struggle against imperialism. the chinese people are resolved to provide powerful backing for the lao people and resolutely support the peoples of laos and other indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. we are deeply convinced that final victory certainly belongs to the heroic lao people and the other indochinese peoples.

Delegation of Lao Federation of Trade Unions Leaves Peking for Southern Part of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions left here by train this evening for a friendly visit to southern parts of china. leader of the delegation is khamma phomkong, general secretary of the lao federation of trade unions, and deputy leader is phomma, secretary of the trade union of a construction department of sam neua province.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang shih-chung, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; leading members of departments concerned chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, han hsi-ya and shih lin-feng; representatives of peking workers and hundreds of well-wishers. also present were all the members of the chinese youth delegation which had paid a visit to laos not long ago. beating drums and gongs and waving flowers, the well-wishers conveyed to the lao comrades-in-arms the chinese people's profound militant friendship for the lao people.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Libyan Delegation to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation this morning with mansour rashied kikhia, chairman of the libyan delegation and minister of unity and foreign affairs.

present on the occasion were kamel hassan maghur, vice-chairman of the libyan delegation, and huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Football Federation Fetes Nepalese Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the chinese football federation gave a banquet here this evening, to warmly welcome all members of the nepalese football delegation led by indra bickram shah, member of the executive committee of the nepal football association.

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife, and embassy officials attended the banquet.

present were also leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the host football federation and other organizations concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, chao hsi-wu, yeh cheng-chang, li jo, chi pao-shu and jen chao, as well as chinese football coaches and players.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. chao hsi-wu, leading member of the host federation, and indra bickram shah, leader of the delegation, spoke at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries would be constantly consolidated and developed.

at the banquet the nepalese friends presented their chinese hosts with souvenirs. the players of the two countries sang chinese and nepalese songs amid warm applause.

the nepalese football delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

First Ambassador of Netherlands to China Presents Credentials to Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

jan vixseboxse, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of the netherlands to china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were j.w. semeijns de vries van doesburgh, first secretary, and h. zijlstra, attache, of the embassy of the netherlands in peking.

also present were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Head of Chinese Economic-Trade Exhibition Delegation Calls on Nigerian Commissioner for Trade

(NCNA-English Lagos, Oct. 10, 1972)

chen mu, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition delegation, accompanied by chinese ambassador to nigeria yang chi-liang, called on wennike briggs, nigerian federal commissioner for trade, here this morning. they had a friendly talk.

chen mu also paid a call on v.a. adegoroye, permanent secretary of the federal ministry of trade yesterday morning.

the chinese economic and trade exhibition is scheduled to open here on october 12.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vacationing Group of Workers of Communist Party of China Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 11, 1972)

the vacationing group of workers of the communist party of china headed by wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, with kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and the leading member of its organizational department, as deputy head, left here for home today after their vacationing and friendly visit to korea.

warmly seeing the group off at the railway station were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; kim yong nam, member of the w.p.k. central committee and first vice-

director of its international department; kang song san, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; major general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; and people of various circles in pyongyang.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

during its stay in korea, the vacationing group of c.p.c. workers visited factories, cooperative farms, schools, the people's army units in pyongyang, kaesong, sariwon, wonsan, hamheung and other places. the vacationing group was hospitably received and enthusiastically welcomed by local party, administrative and army leaders, industrial and agricultural workers, students and commanders and fighters of the people's army.

accompanied by yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, the vacationing group paid a visit on september 13 to mangyongdae -- former residence of comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korea people.

on october 9 chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a banquet on the visit of the vacationing group.

guests attending the banquet were kim dong gyu; kim gyong ryon, member of the w.p.k. central committee and minister of finance; kim yong nam; kang song san; major general pak jung guk; and leading members of the departments concerned.

in their speeches at the banquet, comrade wang shou-tao and comrade kim dong gyu laid stress on the great friendship cemented in blood between the chinese and korean peoples.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of china and korea.

Vacationing Group of CPC Party Workers Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

the vacationing group of party workers of the communist party of china wound up its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned here by train this morning. head of the group is wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, and deputy head is kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the group was greeted at the railway station by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, chang shang-ming, mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

norwegian prime minister trygve bratteli received yesterday chinese ambassador to the kingdom of norway tsao chun-keng and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from oslo.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Director General of Chinese Civil Aviation Administration Meets Pakistan International Airlines Managers' Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, today met all members of the pakistan international airlines corporation (pia) managers' tour and had a friendly conversation with them. leader of the tour is qamar-uz-zaman, deputy director of the pia, and deputy leader is qazi afzal husain.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang yu, li chuan-chung and wang chien-kung.

also present were bakhtiar ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here, and air attache group captain shujaatullah khan of the embassy.

after the meeting, the pakistan guests were entertained at a banquet given by the general administration of civil aviation of china and the china international travel service.

the pakistan guests arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Table Tennis Delegation Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

under the auspices of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, a ceremony was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the peruvian table tennis delegation. it was followed by friendly matches between chinese and peruvian table tennis players.

present at the ceremony and watching the matches were:

li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, chen teh-ho, wang lei, wang chuan-pin and wei ming;

alfredo salazar, leader of the peruvian table tennis delegation and vice-president of the peruvian table tennis federation; peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez

and mrs. valdez, and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy.

before the ceremony, li teh-sheng met and had a warm and friendly conversation with alfredo salazar. ambassador and mrs. valdez were present.

the table tennis delegation is the first sport team coming on a visit to china from peru. the peruvian players were warmly applauded by the 18,000 spectators when they entered the competition hall where the national flags of china and peru were hung. the players of china and peru exchanged pennants. li teh-sheng, together with delegation leader alfredo salazar, and ambassador and mrs. valdez walked down from the rostrum and warmly shook hands with the players of the two countries, and they had photographs taken together.

men's and women's team contests and men's singles matches were held in a friendly atmosphere between the players of the two countries this evening. the peruvian players displayed good defensive as well as attacking play. the chinese players launched repeated fast attacks. the spectators enthusiastically applauded the good sportsmanship and skill displayed by the players of both countries.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Military Attache Gives Army Day Cocktail Party in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

colonel antoni aponowicz, military attache of the polish embassy in china, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon to mark the anniversary of the founding of the polish people's army.

attending the party were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of departments concerned chen hsiang, chang chung, chu kai-yin, li ting-chuan and kao lu.

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak was present.

foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches were present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

a visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by wang yu-kuo, member of the council, left here by air today for romania to view the second bucharest international fair.

they were seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of organizations concerned.

present at the airport was leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, commercial counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

San Marino Government Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 12, 1972)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the republic of san marino he is leading wound up their visit here and left for shanghai by special plane yesterday in the company of hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman, and tai ke-lin, standing committee member, of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chiu chiang, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in hangchow, the guests visited meichiawu tea production brigade of hsihu people's commune, a silk mill and a middle school, and went sightseeing. wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Southern Part of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

wajih al mouallem, syrian professor of medicine, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left by air today for a visit to nanking, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kao chin-o and fan kuang.

during their stay in peking, the syrian guests visited hospitals, factories, a people's commune, a kindergarten and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Chairman of Tunisian Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 11, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a lunch in new york today in honour of mohammed masmoudi, chairman of the delegation and minister of foreign affairs of tunisia.

other guests present were rachid driss and mohamed ben fadhel, representatives of the tunisian delegation.

present at the lunch were also huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu, representative, of the chinese delegation.

the lunch proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to 17th UNESCO General Conference Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 11, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) arrived here today. the delegation is led by its deputy leader chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university.

leader of the delegation huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, is already in paris.

welcoming the delegation at the airfield were huang chen and yu meng-hsin, deputy representative of the delegation and cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

greeting the delegation at the airfield were also manuel jimenez, unesco director of the bureau of relations with member states and international organizations and programmes, and frederik nosi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Foreign Ministers Chi Peng-fei, Walter Scheel Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, held talks here this morning.

present on the f.r.g. side were ruediger freiherr von wechmar, guenther van well, max graf podewils, dr. peter hermes, dr. guido brunner, gerd berendonck, prof. dr. wolfgang franke, dr. hanspeter hellbeck, dr. hans-joachim hallier, hermann huber, dr. wilhelm a. thoennes, dr. wolfgang schmahl and herr georg pohles.

present on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, wang shu, wang tung, wang chen, kao chien-chung, chi huai-yuan, hu pen-yao, wang kuei-hsin, huang chueh-min, tao hsiang-chen and lien cheng-pao.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister for foreign affairs walter scheel of the federal republic of germany continued talks here this afternoon and evening.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Federal Republic of Germany on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

a joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of germany on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed in peking this morning.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister for foreign affairs walter scheel signed the joint communique on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the side of the federal republic of germany were members of the official party of minister for foreign affairs walter scheel: ruediger freiherr von wechmar, deputy chief of the press and information office of the federal government; guenther van well, director of the third department (political department) of the foreign ministry; max graf podewils, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry; dr. peter hermes, director of the trade policy department of the foreign ministry; dr. guido brunner, head of the planning staff of the foreign ministry; and gerd berendonck, prof. dr. wolfgang franke, dr. hanspeter heilbeck, dr. hans-joachim hallier, hermann huber, dr. wilhelm a. thoennes and mrs. ute gareis; and others.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers; wang shu, plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china for negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the federal republic of germany; and leading members of

departments concerned wang tung, han hsu, wang chen, kao chien-chung, tsao yuan-hsin, chi huai-yuan, hu pen-yao, chiang cheng-tsung, chang feng-hsiang and hsiao feng-pu and sun feng-shan.

prior to the signing ceremony, vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a friendly conversation with minister for foreign affairs walter scheel and members of his official party.

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Federal Republic of Germany on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Two Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of germany decided on october 11, 1972 to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors within a short time.

done in duplicate in peking on october 11, 1972 in the chinese and german languages.

for the government of the people's republic of china	for the government of the federal republic of germany
(signed) chi peng-fei	(signed) walter scheel

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening in honour of walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. scheel.

among the guests at the banquet were the members of minister walter scheel's party, and the accompanying press corps and aircraft crew.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; vice-foreign minister yu chan; vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh; vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua; chou pei-

yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung; wang shu, plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china for negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the federal republic of germany; and mesdames lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping and tso yi.

the national flags of the federal republic of germany and the people's republic of china hung side by side in the banquet hall.

foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign minister walter scheel spoke at the banquet.

chi peng-fei pointed out that the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany has opened a new page in the history of the relations between the two countries. this not only conforms to the common desires and interests of the two peoples, but also will exert a positive influence for the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of world peace.

walter scheel said: a new page will begin today in the relations between the peoples of our two countries. the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is in the interest of both our countries, and this is also the wish of all the citizens of the federal republic of germany.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthem of the federal republic of germany and the national anthem of the people's republic of china.

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu sang, li hsueh-shih, yen chun, li ching-chuan, ting kuo-yu, chu mu-chih, teng kang, wu leng-hsi, lu ying, tung lin, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, chung fu-hsiang, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, hao liang, ting chiao, lai ta-yuan, li chuan, li pin-chou, ting hsueh-sung, wang tung, an chih-yuan, han hsu, wang chen, chang ying and kao chien-chung.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei at the banquet here this evening in honour of walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany:

your excellency respected mr. walter scheel and mrs. scheel, distinguished guests from the federal republic of germany, friends and comrades,

we are glad that mr. walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. scheel have come to our country for a friendly visit. on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, i extend a sincere welcome to mr. scheel and mrs. scheel and the other distinguished guests from the federal republic of germany.

germany is the native land of the great karl marx and frederick engels. the german people have made valuable contributions to the spiritual wealth of mankind in the field of culture, in sciences and arts, and won high appraisal internationally.

unfortunately, in mid-20th century, german fascism launched a large-scale war against other countries, for which the people of many countries in europe and elsewhere endured tremendous disasters and the german people, too, suffered a great deal. for reasons known to all, germany was divided into two countries after world war ii. the chinese people, following chairman mao tsetung's teachings, make a strict distinction between the very few fascists and the broad masses of the people of the two german states. for the promotion of a smooth solution of the post-war german question and the interests of peace in europe and the world, as early as 1955 chairman mao tsetung issued, on behalf of the people's republic of china, the proclamation ending the state of war with germany. however, twenty-seven years have elapsed since the end of world war ii, a treaty of peace with germany has not yet been concluded and the two german states are still living in an abnormal situation. we have always held that a fair and reasonable solution should be sought to the german question on the basis of respecting the interests and desires of the people of the two german states. this will be conducive to the relaxation of tension in europe and the safeguarding of the peace and security of europe.

there have long existed friendly ties between the peoples of china and germany. in 1949 our country established diplomatic relations with the german democratic republic. although diplomatic relations were not established between

our country and the federal republic of germany, over many years there have been maintained contacts between the peoples of our two countries in the economic, cultural, sports and journalistic fields. the development of the situation and the changes in international relations have created favourable conditions for the establishment of state relations between our two countries. last july mr. gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, visited our country, making an important contribution in promoting the development of the relations between our two countries. last august the representatives of the governments of our two countries began diplomatic negotiations in bonn, which came to a successful conclusion at the end of september. now mr. walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic, has come to china for a friendly visit. today, we have signed the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, thus opening a new page in the history of the relations between our two countries. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries not only conforms to the common desires and interests of our two peoples, but also will exert a positive influence for the relaxation of international tension and the safeguarding of world peace.

the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany have different social systems. but this does not hinder our two countries from developing normal state relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the present visit to china by mr. scheel and mrs. scheel and the other distinguished guests from the federal republic of germany has provided our two sides with an opportunity to exchange views on the relations between our two countries and on other questions of common concern, and this will be conducive to enhancing the mutual understanding and ties between our two countries. i wish complete success to mr. scheel's visit.

now, i propose a toast

to the development of the friendly relations between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany,

to the health of his excellency mr. gustav w. heinemann, president of the federal republic of germany,

to the health of his excellency mr. willy brandt, chancellor of the federal republic,

to the health of his excellency mr. scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic, and mrs. scheel,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the federal republic of germany, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here!

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel's Speech at Banquet Given by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 11, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, at the banquet given in his honour here this evening by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei:

mr. vice-premier,
mr. foreign minister,
ladies and gentlemen,

a new page begins today in the relations between the peoples of our two countries. diplomatic relations have been established between our federal republic of germany and the people's republic of china. at this moment, it is my wish that this new stage will bring us happy cooperation in the interest of both our countries. and i know this is also the wish of all the citizens of the federal republic of germany. the step taken by the government of the federal republic of germany today is in accord with the set objectives of its policy, which is a policy of peace based on the principles of the united nations charter. its purposes are to prevent conflicts throughout the world, ease tension and lay foundations for constructive exchanges between all countries of the world.

we do not pursue power politics. the people of our country have already drawn their lesson from an unfortunate past, which caused sufferings, damages and the division of our nation. we know what the threat and use of force means in international relations. the second world war cost china and germany painful sacrifices and has made us realize that a similar catastrophe should never be allowed to repeat. we are determined to prevent this together with all the countries of the world. we consider our decision of today to be a hopeful beginning in this respect.

to us the establishment of diplomatic relations is no mere formality. in this connection, we would make a purposeful and patient use of the possibilities provided to our two peoples for the various kinds of exchanges. we wish to reach a lasting understanding through continued political talks, through vigorous economic, scientific-technological and cultural interflow and through contacts between chinese and germans.

the people's republic of china is situated in eastern asia while the federal republic of germany is situated in western europe. but this will not diminish the importance of cooperation between our two countries. the world has become smaller. the technological age has rendered communication between people of distant continents an

ordinary matter. this means at the same time that we all share a common responsibility for world peace.

the people's republic of china has obtained the place due to her in the united nations. we hope that the federal republic of germany will join this world organization in the near future. these events will be of far-reaching historic significance in the common endeavour for stability and well-being throughout the world. all countries are called upon to make joint efforts for the establishment of a peaceful order, in which the difference between richness and poverty as well as backwardness and irrationality will be overcome. all countries, big or small, have the right to create their own future in security free from outside influence. only a stable and just order between nations can assure them the possibility of such a development.

our age is witnessing a profound political change. in western europe where our country is situated, an economic community comprising more than 300 million people is now taking shape. we are eliminating the state boundaries there. an economic community in which personnel, goods and capitals can come and go freely is being formed. before long we shall have a unified currency too in western europe. together with the governments of other european countries, our government also seeks to realize through close political cooperation a europe speaking with one voice. only such a europe can fully perform in world politics the duty for peace and progress bestowed on it by history.

for a long time our two peoples have had to strive for their own national self-knowledge. germany now remains divided owing to the different political, economic and ideological systems which have taken shape in europe. in view of these circumstances, it is the policy of the government of the federal republic of germany to make the consequences of this painful separation more sufferable. our policy is aimed at creating a peaceful situation in europe, in which the german people will be ultimately reunified through free self-determination.

we arrived here only yesterday. in this short time, however, my wife, members of the delegation of the federal republic of germany and i myself have felt that we have been accorded such kind hospitality, for which i here express to you our heartfelt thanks.

the step we have taken today is the demand of reality and reason. at the same time, it renders possible friendly personal relationships without which relations between the peoples cannot be lasting or consolidated.

in this spirit, i raise my glass in a toast

to chairman mao tsetung,

to premier chou en-lai,

to you, mr. vice-premier,

to you, mr. foreign minister, and

to the friendship between the chinese and german peoples exclamation

Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo, Vice Minister Chen Chieh Meet FRG Foreign Minister Walter Scheel

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

chinese minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chen chieh of foreign trade, this morning met with walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were dr. peter hermes, director of the trade policy department of the f.r.g. foreign ministry; dr. guido brunner, head of the planning staff of the foreign ministry; and dr. hanspeter hellbeck, head of the east asia section of the foreign ministry.

also present were leading members of departments of the chinese ministry of foreign trade sun sq-chang, chang hsing-chiao and juan chia-keng.

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* NATIONAL *
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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Leaders Pay Attention and Various Quarters Give Support To Making the Cadre School A Success

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

The CCP committee of Yangp'u ch'ü, Shanghai municipality, conscientiously carries out Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and his directive "The great majority of cadres should go down to the basic level to do manual labor," makes strenuous efforts to run the "May 7" cadre school well, and takes the cadre school as a base area for training in-service cadres on rotation.

The "May 7" cadre school of Yangp'u ch'ü was set up in October 1968. From the 4th quarter of 1969, the in-service cadres of the ch'ü-level organizations and the neighborhood revolutionary committees came to this cadre school to do labor in line with the "three thirds system." Starting from August of 1970, leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various basic-level units under the ch'ü leadership have gone through training by rotation. Up to the present, the majority of the ch'ü Party committee members and responsible persons of various departments under the ch'ü revolutionary committee have been tempered in the cadre school. More than 1,500 members of the leading groups of various basic-level units have been trained by rotation.

Yangp'u ch'ü committee has always regarded the successful running of the "May 7" cadre school and the training of in-service cadres by rotation as an important matter in the course of strengthening the Party's ideological building and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The ch'ü committee has organized cadres of the whole ch'ü many times to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his teaching "Cadres in active service should also go down by groups to do manual labor," to carry out revolutionary mass criticism against the fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in opposing and disparaging the sending of cadres to the basic level to do manual

labor, and it also pays attention to citing advanced models and rectifying mistaken ideas, thereby enabling all comrades to realize the great meaning of the cadres' taking the "May 7" road by standing at the high plane of opposing and preventing revisionism. The leading comrades of the ch'ü committee go periodically to the cadre school and, in the capacity of ordinary laborers, eat, live, labor and study together with the students of the cadre school, get together with them to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, and give the cadre school concrete help in summing up its experience and improving its work.

Leading cadres of some units formerly stressed that "they were busy with routine work and were burdened with heavy tasks, so they had difficulty in sparing time to participate in training on rotation." Later, after studying Chairman Mao's teaching and seeing the examples set by the ch'ü committee members, they also took an active part in training by rotation.

The broad masses of cadres have higher and higher consciousness in taking the "May 7" road. The ch'ü committee secretary personally grasps the work of the cadre school. The ch'ü committee puts forward tasks and demands and decides the teaching plan for each term of training. Ideological mobilization is carried out when the students enter the school and hopes are placed on them when they have finished their course or study and are returning to their posts of work.

While the cadre school is required to adhere to self-reliance and to practice diligence and frugality, essential support is given it in manpower and material supplies. For instance, the ch'ü committee collected some books and used desks and benches from the relevant units in the ch'ü and gave them to the cadre school, creating necessary conditions for the students in carrying out study.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most important problem of a military school is to select its headmaster and teachers and to lay down its educational policy," Yangp'u ch'ü committee equips the cadre school with a leading group which is comparatively competent politically, and selects a member of its standing committee to be secretary of the Party committee of this cadre school. The masses praise this leading group as being "united in action and enthusiastic in the work of the cadre school."

The ch'ü committee tightly grasps the struggle between the two lines in the course of running the cadre school, helps the cadre school in perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command, runs the cadre school through diligence and frugality and with open doors, combines reading, study, criticism against revisionism, rectification of style of work, and participation in manual labor very well together, and penetratingly educates the cadres in ideology and political line. It takes a very firm hold of the ideological revolutionization of the leading group of the cadre school.

--First, it often urges the members of the leading group to make strenuous efforts to study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and asks them to set examples for the broad masses of the students of the cadre school in doing study.

--Second, it often reminds the members of the Party committee of the cadre school to guard against self-conceit and rashness and to know themselves well and encourages them to make criticism and self-criticism constantly and to hold a small rectification campaign quarterly.

--Third, it constantly educates the leading members of the cadre school to participate perseveringly in collective productive labor, so as to maintain close ties with the masses and to improve their thinking and style continuously.

By way of explaining the meaning of training of cadres by rotation at the ch'ü meeting of cadres and delivering to various units reports on the work done by the cadre school, Yangp'u ch'ü committee mobilizes Party organizations at all levels in the ch'ü to show concern for and give support to the work of the "May 7" cadre school. At present, various departments not only can select and send students to the cadre school in time for each term, but also send some people regularly to the cadre school to learn about the students' condition of study and put forward demands on them. Some departments and units also give the cadre school active support in overcoming difficulties.

For instance, the Party committee of the ch'ü financial bureau once transferred some cadres to help the cadre school solve the problems of shortage of accounting personnel; the public health department transferred some medical workers to the cadre school to carry out study and to treat the students' diseases simultaneously; comrades of the ch'ü housing and land bureau helped the cadre school to put up school buildings; and the drink and food company and other units helped the cadre school's mess hall raise its level of management.

Thanks to the close attention paid by the leadership and the support given by various quarters, the "May 7" cadre school of this ch'ü is run with increasingly better results, and achieves greater results in training in-service cadres by rotation. The ch'ü committee has made a survey of the graduate students in 18 units. These cadres "carry out study and production simultaneously" in the cadre school and have raised their ideological consciousness. This is chiefly expressed in the fact that: They have raised their consciousness of reading and studying conscientiously and built up their abilities to distinguish true from false Marxism; they have shattered the "theory that it is a loss to serve as a cadre," remedied the lack of strong regard for the Party and corrected the wrong ideas which obstructed the sustained revolution. They have strengthened their feeling for the laboring people and fostered the style of hard struggle. They have raised their consciousness of going deep among the masses, going deep into reality and perseveringly participating in collective productive labor. The masses reflect that these comrades, after carrying out study and going through tempering in the "May 7" cadre school, have generally improved their thinking and style of work and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Neither Reading Nor Labor Can Be Emphasized to the Neglect of the Other

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

Four years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao issued the directive "The great majority of cadres should go down to the basic level to do manual labor," pointing out an important way to foster proletarian cadres. Under the situation in which the cadre school turns to training in-service cadres by rotation and the students spend most of their time on reading and study, the Party organization of the "May 7" cadre school must organize the students to combine reading with manual labor in order to implement this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao. The following is some of our experience in this concern.

Establish the Marxist Viewpoint Toward Labor

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, we began advocating serious reading among the students and, commencing from the second term of the class held to train cadres by rotation, clearly laid down that students should devote about half of their time to reading and study. This was geared to the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and conformed to the demands of the broad masses of cadres. In this situation, however, another tendency emerged: Some students thought that since they had to spend more time on reading, their participation in manual labor was not essential. Some people were also worried that participation in manual labor would hinder reading, and they regarded labor as "an extra burden." After studying this problem, the school's revolutionary committee held that the cadre school must perseveringly organize the students to read conscientiously and also prevent and rectify the tendency of neglecting manual labor and that, in order to raise the cadres' consciousness in participating in labor, the school must first help the students establish the Marxist viewpoint toward labor.

We compiled a pamphlet of some quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on labor, and distributed copies of it to the students for study when they entered the school, so that they could gradually make clear the meaning of participation in collective productive labor. For instance, after studying Chairman Mao's teaching on cadres' participation in collective productive labor, "This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism," the students understood clearly the relationship between cadre participation in labor and the fight against and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the socialist system. They also understood that if they wanted to "practice Marxism, and not revisionism," they must take an active part in collective productive labor. We also organized the students to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Carry out study and production simultaneously" and to see clearly that both study and participation in labor could promote ideological remolding and that if the two of them were arranged properly, they would not obstruct each other but would supplement and promote each other.

In order to get rid of the wrong ideas toward manual labor from the minds of the cadres, we organized the students to launch revolutionary mass criticism against the old idea of the exploiting classes of loathing manual labor and their fallacies, such as "punishment through labor," disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In this way, there was destruction as well as construction, and the Marxist viewpoint toward labor was imprinted more and more deeply in people's minds. The broad masses of students realized that their participation in collective productive labor in the cadre school was not unessential and not "an extra burden" but a compulsory action for changing their world outlook. Thus, they laid a good ideological foundation for learning the labor lessons well.

Put Revolutionary Doctrine in Command of Productive Labor

In order to turn productive labor really into an action for changing the world outlook and to bring its role into full play in transforming the students ideologically, it is necessary to organize the students to study the relevant works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in conjunction with productive labor and to put revolutionary doctrine in command of productive labor.

In the past, being influenced by the bourgeois idealism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, we had formalist and pragmatist defects in organizing study in conjunction with productive labor and, therefore, could not achieve good results. Practice also proved that we could not attain our goal of changing the world outlook if we did manual labor alone and separated it from the guidance of the revolutionary doctrine.

We have now adopted this method of work: In the light of the goal of the change of world outlook and in view of the students' ideological condition, we specify some documents for study and put forth some requirements of study and lead all students to dissect their thinking, to sum up experience and to raise their understanding in the light of what they have experienced in the course of labor and by taking the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as the weapon. For instance, in order to urge the students to cultivate the ideological style of hard struggle in the course of labor and to overcome their wrong ideas of seeking comfort in everyday life and loathing hard work and fatigue, we make arrangements for all students to study Chairman Mao's works including "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." In order to urge the students who participate in supplying service to cultivate the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people in the course of doing commonplace and trifling labor, we organize them to constantly study such works as "Serve the People" and "In Memory of Norman Bethune." This method of work has produced comparatively good results.

A vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a certain factory is a worker-turned cadre. He long neglected reading and divorced himself from labor in the past, giving rise to arrogant and finicky airs. Because

he lived far away from the factory, he was not content with his work and asked many times for a transfer. Before entering the cadre school, he did not see his defect clearly. After participating in labor following his joining the cadre school, he felt pains in his waist and legs and thought of quitting manual labor. Comparing his thinking with other comrades' deeds of fearing neither hard work nor fatigue, he launched an ideological struggle within himself and asked: "I came from the laboring people. Why am I so arrogant now?"

After studying Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, and recalling his behavior in the factory, he gradually came to understand that he was content with his achievements, forgot the still greater and more arduous revolutionary tasks, cherished the ideas of standing still, seeking comfort in everyday life and being reluctant to lead a hard life again, and all this showed that he had forgotten his origin.

Later, while studying "Communist Manifesto," he took "the most radical rupture with traditional ideas" as the criterion for examining his thinking. He was resolved to make revolution vigorously for the purpose of realizing communism. After returning to the factory, he not only did not ask for a transfer but put on his working clothes again and went constantly to the workshops where he participate in labor and formed one with the workers. The masses said that "after coming back from the cadre school, he had practically changed himself into another man."

Deepen Understanding of the Revolutionary Doctrine Through Manual Labor

In order to combine reading with the labor lessons well, we studied a way to combine participation in productive labor closely with theoretical study, so that the students may, through participation in labor, deepen their understanding of the Marxist doctrine and establish the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist world outlook in a better way.

In arranging the tasks of labor, we not only asked the students to consciously apprehend the ideological feelings of the laboring people and cultivate the thinking and style of hard struggle but, in the light of the content of theoretical study, also put forth some theoretical problems for the students to consider and, when making periodical summary of the experience in labor, led them to sum up experience in this concern. For example, the training class of the second term of our school studied such philosophic works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice." When assigning them the task of fighting against drought and growing crops at selected points, we demanded that they should, through this kind of labor, understand more deeply the viewpoint that "practice is primary" and the materialist conception of history that slaves created history. Some students made mistakes in doing such simple labor as digging holes in the ground, sowing seeds and filling pits, and it was only after laboring for some time that they could gradually master the main points of the skills.

In this course of labor, they understood more deeply that practice alone could bring forth genuine knowledge and practice was the decisive condition for knowing the "thing-in-itself" and changing it into a "thing-for-us." Disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, "mastery of knowledge without a teacher" and "congenital talent" are totally absurd idealist fallacies. From the facts that the staff members and the students of the school and the local poor and lower-middle peasants worked with united efforts to overcome serious drought and won victories in resisting drought and sowing seeds, some comrades felt more deeply the greatness of the strength of the masses and understood more deeply the truth "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Reviewing what they had learned in the course of resisting drought and growing crops at selected points, the students said: Seedlings take roots in the field and the Marxist doctrine takes root in our minds.

- Revolutionary Committee of Tientsin
Municipal "May 7" Cadre School

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Teach Cadres To Develop the Party's Three Major Styles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

Since it started to train in-service cadres by rotation in 1970, Tsinghai provincial "May 7" cadre school has always paid attention to carrying out education in the Party's three major styles. In the past two years and more, the more than 2,500 cadres of such nationalities as Han, Tibet, Mongol, Tu and Salar in this province had studied in this school. After returning to their posts of work, the overwhelming majority of them could take the lead in developing the Party's excellent styles of integrating theory with reality, maintaining close ties with the masses and making self-criticism. They play an active role in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies.

In training the cadres by rotation, this cadre school discovered that although the broad masses of cadres had been tempered in the great cultural revolution and had improved their thinking and style, yet a few of them, being influenced by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, did not pay sufficiently close attention to preserving and developing the Party's three major styles and some of them were imbued with some undesirable styles. For instance, some people thought that it would do the general situation no harm if their style was slightly defective as long as they followed the correct line. Others were alienated from the masses and from reality. Still others did not know themselves and paid no attention to making self-criticism. These conditions obstructed the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In view of this situation, the Party committee of the cadre school has included education in the Party's three major styles in the plan of training by rotation.

Tsinghai provincial "May 7" cadre school has adopted chiefly the following several links in carrying out education in the Party's three major styles of work:

1. Read and study seriously, carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and raise the consciousness of improving the styles.

The Party committee of the school holds that the Party's three major styles take dialectical materialism and historical materialism as their theoretical basis and that the students should be helped to establish the proletarian world outlook and to maintain and develop the Party's three major styles consciously. When the training class carries out education in styles, the school Party committee organizes all comrades to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, such as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and to select to study some relevant works of Marx and Lenin, and leads them to master the basic Marxist viewpoint that "Practice is primary," "The masses are the real heroes" and "Everything divides into two." Meanwhile, it launches revolutionary mass criticism against such fallacies as idealist transcendentalism and the "theory that the masses are backward" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In this way, the students will understand theoretically such wrong ideas and styles as alienating themselves from reality and from the

masses and their being wiser than the masses run counter to the Marxist principle and must be eliminated without fail.

To help the students make clear the relationship between the style and the line, the school Party committee organized them to study the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and cited historical facts to show that: The wrong line is invariably accompanied by evil styles. The Party's three major styles are an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many students also summed up their experience of both the positive and the negative sides acquired in the course of line struggle. They came to understand that whether the style was correct or not was by no means a trifle "which had nothing to do with the general situation" but was a major problem bearing on whether they could carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After reading seriously and carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of students saw clearly the defects in their thinking and styles and raised their consciousness of improving their styles. The deputy secretary of a certain hsien committee formerly paid no attention to investigating conditions, did not work by proceeding from reality but applied other locality's experience in leading rural work. Subsequently he made some mistakes. After studying "On Practice" and other philosophic works in the cadre school, he came to realize that his thinking and style were against Chairman Mao's teaching, "Decide a policy of work in the light of actual conditions," and were incompatible with the principles of dialectical-materialism. He was resolved to adhere to the style of integrating theory with reality in doing his work. After returning to the hsien, he went deep into the communes and production teams to make investigation and study, summing up and propagating the local typical experience of learning from Tachai in agriculture, and playing a role in promoting the hsien-wide mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

2. Small rectification campaign is launched to achieve clarity in thinking, to sum up experience and to rectify styles of work.

To urge the students to apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in wiping off the dirt in their thinking and styles of work, the cadre school arranges a period of time at the end of the study of each subject and carries out a small rectification campaign among the students. The school's Party committee asks the students to dissect themselves strictly, to achieve clarify in thinking and to sum up experience in this small rectification campaign. The broad masses of students generally can consciously lay on the table their incorrect styles, see the danger brought by these incorrect styles to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, trace from their world outlook the root cause of these incorrect styles, and actively apply the proletarian world outlook in overcoming the bourgeois and idealist thinking and styles. Meanwhile, the students hold activities of ideological mutual aid and friendly chats and apply the collective strength in helping the cadres correct their incorrect styles.

Through this small rectification campaign, the broad masses of students gradually overcame some defects in their thinking and styles and fostered the style of self-criticism. Some comrades who formerly thought they "had always been correct" learned the reason why "it is valuable to know oneself" and began to consider constantly their weak points, defects and mistakes. Some comrades who were formerly bold in criticizing other people but timid in criticizing themselves now can consciously and strictly dissect themselves.

The vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a hsien in Yushu Tibet Autonomous Chou was a new cadre who was recruited into the leading group during the great cultural revolution. For some time in the past, he did not impose stern demands on himself, was rather arrogant and conceited and did not get along well with the masses. During the small rectification campaign in the cadre school, he dissected himself from the viewpoint of "one dividing into two" and examined his shortcomings and mistakes. After returning to his work post, he went on his own initiative to the meeting of office cadres to fight against self-interests and visited the masses to seek their opinions and to listen humbly to their criticism, thereby improving his relationship with the masses and do his work with better results.

3. Cultivate the revolutionary style while working on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements.

During the education in style, the Tsinghai provincial "May 7" cadre school pays attention to developing the characteristics of the cadre school. While leading the students to read and study seriously, it organizes them to take an active part in collective productive labor and to go out of the school to do mass work and to improve their thinking and style during the three great revolutionary movements. Whatever they do at their posts of work, the cadres who have come to study in the cadre school come and go in wind- and rain-storms as ordinary laborers to do productive labor. The cadre school enforces the policy of running the school with open doors. Besides inviting the heroic models of workers, peasants and soldiers to attend lessons in the school, the school leadership also organizes the students to go to study in advanced factories and mines, to serve in the company units of the Liberation Army and to stay and work for a short period of time in the villages, so that they may do mass work on the one hand and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other. When they are with the workers, peasants and soldiers, they eat, live, labor and study with the masses and join them in fighting against self-interests and criticizing revisionism; they learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers their thinking, their spirit of hard work and their style of plain living. All these have effectively rid some students of the bureaucratic, apathetic, arrogant and finicky airs and the evil practice of "three alienations," making them more consciously to the Party's three major styles.

- Investigation Group of the Political Department under Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee

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A Problem Which Should Not Be Neglected

- editor's postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1972)

To combine reading with labor very well is a problem which should not be neglected in running the "May 7" cadre school successfully at present.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, various "May 7" cadre schools have devoted more time to reading and study, and some of them even spend more than half of their time on reading and study. This is geared to the deep-going movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and is also an essential measure for carrying out Chairman Mao's directive "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and for raising the cadres' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Those cadre schools which at present still do not attach importance to theoretical study should firmly correct their mistake.

This new situation also puts forth new problems. In what position should productive labor be placed? How should productive labor be organized?

In some cadre schools, time set aside for labor is shorter than in the public organizations and looks like a "window dressing" and nothing else. Thus, these cadre schools have lost their characteristics of a cadre school and this obviously is inappropriate.

Other cadre schools devote much time to productive labor but they do not regard it as a course of changing the world outlook, but merely use it as a means of producing more grain, oil and fruits and do not think of tempering man through labor. This method of work also is inappropriate.

The method of work adopted by Tientsin municipal "May 7" cadre school is this: While increasing the time for reading, it makes sure that time is set aside for essential productive labor and it also combines reading and labor closely together and makes strenuous efforts to urge the students to change their world outlook. In this way, it achieves comparatively great results in educating the students.

It is hoped that comrades of other "May 7" cadre schools, while finding a way to strengthen and improve theoretical study, will pay attention to creating and summing up their experience of combining reading and labor.

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Rely Upon the Masses To Manage the Finances Democratically

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1972)

Yungfeng production brigade gives the masses a free hand, relies upon the broad masses of commune members to manage the collective finances democratically and educates the masses to grasp well the line and policies. This not only consolidates and develops the collective economy but also improves the working style of the cadres and brings the cadres and masses closer together.

The experience of Yungfeng production brigade that diligent and frugal management of the commune and democratic management of its finances are one of the important aspects in the deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production and in the consolidation and development of the collective economy.

A struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines exists in this question. If we grasp only production without strengthening financial management or rely only upon a small number of people to manage the finances without developing democracy and following the mass line, we shall often end up in waste, increased cost or increased production without increased income. Production brigades with such problems will obtain enlightenment from the experience of Yungfeng production brigade.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Yungfeng production brigade, Ts'aiyen commune, Chienhu hsien, Kiangsu Province, relies upon the masses of commune members to manage its finance, further mobilizes the initiative of the masses of commune members and consolidates and develops the collective economy.

Democratic Management of Finance Is Good

In the past, the Party branch of this production brigade thought: Financial management consists only receiving money, approving appropriations and auditing funds; therefore it only takes a few people to do it. But facts taught them that this was wrong.

In the autumn of 1967, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the No. 5 production team audited the books and discovered discrepancies between the amount of cash shown in the books and the actual amount of cash in hand. They spent two full days trying to find out where the 15 yuan of surplus came from but to no avail. Upon learning this, poor peasant commune member Ch'en Te-hung said: "Every item of income and expenditure went through us commune members. So why not ask the accountant to show us the books and let everybody help to pinpoint the error?"

That evening the accountant read to everybody every item of cash income and expenditure during the past month. As soon as he finished reading, a commune member stood up and said: "Last time I sold 200 chin of potato seedlings for the production team for 15 yuan. Did you make an entry of this amount in the books?" The accountant checked and discovered indeed that he did not make the entry. In this way the 15 yuan surplus was found. Upon seeing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "The entries you make behind closed doors are not as complete as what we enter into our heads!" In fact they not only cleared up this item but also criticized a cadre who bought a plastic ladle for the production team with collective funds. They said: "A lot of gourds are grown in the team. All we have to do is to cut them in half and attach a handle on them; why should we buy a plastic ladle?" This cadre felt that they were right, so he immediately made a self-criticism.

This incident of mass management of finances solved many problems. Everybody agreed that to let the masses of commune members to take part in financial management was a good way and decided to publish cash incomes and expenditures periodically, to let the commune members audit the entries publicly and to have the custodian check the cash on hand publicly. The masses called this system "public book entry."

The Party branch of the production brigade summed up the experience of the No. 5 production team and tried it in the No. 3 production team to perfect it gradually. Organizationally, they set up a poor and lower-middle peasants' group of economic management and convened periodic meetings of commune members for the democratic management of finance. In the respect of management, they controlled not only cash but also food grains and materials and not only the auditing after incoming and expending but also the budgeting before incoming and expending. In this way they controlled every aspect of the collective finances of the production team.

At the beginning of the popularization of democratic management of finance throughout the production brigade, a small number of the cadres in the teams felt unaccustomed to it. One of the production team leader said: "After the enforcement of democratic management of finance we shall have no more power!" In view of this thinking, the Party branch of the production brigade organized them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings seriously to make them realize: "Our power is given to us by the poor and lower-middle peasants. If we turn the power given to us by the poor and lower-middle peasants into our own privilege, we are bound to divorce ourselves from the masses and fail to grasp power well."

After everybody's understanding was elevated, democratic management of finance was popularized in the production teams extensively.

Grasping the Line Well

The Party branch of the production brigade realized that mobilization of the masses of commune members to take part in the management of finance meant not only the control of book entries by the masses but also reliance upon the masses to grasp the line and policies well through economic activities and furtherance of line education for the cadres and the masses.

They held many study classes and meetings for the exchange of experiences in the democratic management of finance, repeatedly studied the Party's basic line with reference to financial problems encountered in rural areas and the Party's rural economic policies for the present stage to enable the broad masses of commune members to use consciously the Party's line and policies to weight every item of financial income and expenditure.

In the No. 11 production team, one hundred pigs were raised by two people in the past and the result was not good. But after the implementation of the policy of "distribution according to work," pig tender T'ang Yü-hung made the 110 pigs fat and strong. After a study, the team rewarded him with a piglet. At this time some people said: "T'ang raised pigs conscientiously for the collective. So all the team needed to do was to commend him; 'material incentive' should not be practiced." Upon hearing this, T'ang immediately returned this piglet to the team and said: "I must not get the label of a 'material incentive' recipient because of a piglet." At a meeting for the democratic management of finance, everybody compared the situation with the Party's policy of rewarding and said: "We must not mix up reasonable rewards with 'material incentive.'" So they took the piglet back to T'ang.

In the course of participating in the management of finances, the masses of commune members persistently, solemnly, conscientiously and scrupulously carried out the Party's policies. One day in summer this year at a meeting for the democratic management of finance held after rice seedling transplanting, one of the commune members asked: "The No. 8 production team worked for us on those 10 mow of rice fields some time ago. Did we settle this account with them?" A cadre in the team explained: "All they cared for was honor. They did not want anything." But many commune members disagreed with this view and said: "If they cared for honor we care for policy." After this debate, everybody felt that the account should be settled with the No. 8 production team. So they had the accountant enter this expenditure.

Refraining from Practicing Scholasticism

In the past, under the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the production teams practiced "five books, six sections, three tables and two volumes" and every entry of income and expenditure had to go through several dozen procedures. This was extra burden for the accountants; and, on the part of the masses, they could not understand what was going on. The Party branch of the production brigade realized that without

reforming the books, management of finance by the masses can only be an empty talk. So they solicited the views of the masses extensively, did away with the redundant reports, tables and procedures and created a set of simple and clear books which were easy for the masses to understand and supervise. The commune members said: "These books are straight forward and we can understand them clearly." In fact this also saved much trouble for the accountants who then needed only a few minutes in the evening to make all entries for the day.

After the adoption of democratic management of the finance and the reform of the books, accountant Wu Te-t'ai was liberated from the complicated books. Thus he could take part in collective productive labor every day unless when he had to go out on duty.

After their direct participation in the management of finance, the masses of commune members became very familiar with the collective economy and very concerned over the property of the collective. This insured the consolidation and development of the collective economy. Upon discovering several leaks in the ditch of electric irrigation, Wu Te-lien, a poor peasant commune member of the No. 1 production team, took the initiative to stop the leaks. He worked so hard that he even forgot to eat his lunch. At a meeting for democratic management of the finances in the evening, everybody said: "The leaks in the ditch of electric irrigation cost us more than 10 yuan of electricity a day and increase collective expenditure. We must control entries inside the books; but in the meantime, we must also control the entries outside the books!"

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After the direct participation in activities of financial management by the masses of commune members, the cadres were brought closer to the masses. During the past few years cadres in the production brigade voluntarily received supervision by the masses and always retained their working people's identity. Every one of the 72 cadres in the production brigade and production teams performed more than 300 days of manual labor a year. They did not overdraw one single fen of money from the collective funds.

The masses' concern over the collective and the cadres' selfless devotion to public interest ceaselessly consolidated and developed the collective economy of the production brigade. The place where this production brigade is located was a historically notorious land of salinity and alkalinity. In 1966 the output of food grains was 300 to 400 chin per mow and that of cotton was only 20 to 30 chin per mow. However, in 1971, the outputs of both food grains and cotton exceeded the targets set forth in the "Program," the total income from agricultural and subsidiary production was increased by 75.8 percent as compared with 1966, production expenditure was reduced by 10.6 percent and both the amount of food grains and cotton sold to the state and the commune members' income were greatly increased. Loans obtained from the state in the past were paid off completely in less than three years' time. During the past few years a total of more than 100,000 yuan of public funds and more than 700,000 chin of collective reserve grains were accumulated. In

addition, new electric irrigation stations were built and agricultural machines were purchased.

At present, Yungfeng production brigade's experience in relying upon the masses to manage the finances democratically and in the reform of books is being popularized throughout the hsien.

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Management of Finance Is Not a Trivial Matter

- a letter from the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 10, 1972)

Dear Comrade Editor:

At present while line education is penetrating step by step and the Party's various rural economic policies are being implemented item by item, people in some places still fail to pay attention to grasping the management of finances well. Some people say: "The principal task at present is to increase food grains production and nothing else matters." Some people think: "It is important to grasp line education. It does not matter much whether management of the finances is grasped or not."

Both of these ways of thinking are one-sided. First of all, to increase food grains production, we must rely upon the socialist initiative of the broad masses of commune members. But how can we mobilize this initiative? One of the very important ways is to implement the Party's policies conscientiously. Management of finances which directly affects the policy of distribution and the interest of the masses, has a very important bearing on the mobilization of the initiative of the broad masses of commune members and in the deep-going development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. "Entries in the books can be made clear only after policies are implemented realistically." Consequently, we must overcome the tendency of giving lip service to the line and policies but not implementing the line and policies in our work.

Before 1970, management of finances in our production team was more or less in confusion. The masses of commune members toiled hard all year round, but they did not know how much they had contributed to the state and how much income they could get. As a result, it was impossible to mobilize their initiative fully and revolution and production remained stagnant.

Later, the leadership squad of the production team tried to understand the work of financial management by elevating it to the level of line and policy, organized financial workers and the masses of commune members to study seriously the Party's various guidelines and policies for rural areas, practiced democratic management of finances, set up a three-in-one leadership squad for the management of finances consisting of cadres, financial personnel and poor and lower-middle peasants, and set up a system of settlement of accounts, auditing of accounts and publication of entries in the books at regular intervals.

In addition to explaining promptly and clearly to the masses the accounts of the collective and the income and expenditure concerning the work points of the commune members, the leadership squad for the management of finances also regularly publicizes the policies. In this way the masses understood not only the accounts better but also the policies better. As a result, they felt all the more that they had something to work for. In 1971

all commune members in the production team doggedly followed the guideline of operating the commune diligently and frugally, united together, practiced self-reliance, fought together day and night when they were plagued by disasters and reaped a relatively good harvest.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants realized through practice that the work of financial management which was an important aspect of line education and policy education, must be grasped firmly and grasped well.

Kung Ku-ch'eng and Teng Hsueh-ch'ao
Tayung hsien, Hunan Province

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Four Soldiers of Remnant Chiang Troops Cross Over

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 13, 1972)

longing for the motherland and dissatisfied with the dark u.s.-chiang rule, four soldiers of the remnant chiang kai-shek troops beyond the chinese border of yunnan province crossed over to a chinese frontier defence unit on the morning of october 1, 1972. they brought with them four u.s.-made m-16 automatic rifles, one u.s.-made carbine, two hand-grenades and more than 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

after they forsook the darkness, crossed over to the brightness and returned to the embrace of the motherland, yen hung and the other three were warmly received by the people of various nationalities and the people's liberation army units stationed in the locality. the local revolutionary committee called a meeting to welcome the four and, in accordance with the consistent policies of the party and government, gave them awards and will proceed to make appropriate accommodations for them to serve the socialist motherland well.

the four returned soldiers expressed deep gratitude for the solicitude shown them by the p.l.a. units and local people. they pledged to contribute their share to the socialist construction of the motherland.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Kazakhs in Northwest China's Chinghai Province Lead Happy Life

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 12, 1972)

new brick houses, schools, shops, clinics, veterinary centres and a credit cooperative sprang up in a kazakh herdsmen's settlement of 200 households on the altunchuk grassland in northwest china's chinghai province.

the altunchuk kazakh autonomous district, at the northern foot of the kunlun mountains, has now 12 times as many animals as in 1954 when the district autonomy was instituted. horses and camels have increased over 20 times. the kazakhs have also started agriculture. they reaped 90 tons of grain last year and had another good harvest this year.

these kazakh people formerly led a nomadic life around the altai mountains in northwest china's sinkiang.

under oppression by reactionary kuomintang rule, hundreds of kazakh families were compelled to flee to neighbouring chinghai province beginning in 1934. as more than 95 per cent of the animals were owned by local despots, the kazakhs were so poor that they lived in caves on the slopes of the kunlun range, eating wild fruit and animals and clad in rags or ancient sheepskins all the year round. the kuomintang reactionaries collaborated with local despots and they created dissension among the kazakhs, mongolians and tibetans. by the time of liberation, 8 out of 10 kazakhs in chinghai province had died.

after liberation, by their own desire, the kazakhs were helped settle on the altunchuk grassland. the party and the state provided them with clothing, animals, grain, farm implements as well as tents, and the kazakhs took the road of socialist collectivization.

a 60-year-old kazakh woman wandered about for more than 40 years before liberation and led a miserable life. she had to sell her two daughters. they were reunited after liberation thanks to the help of the local government. now her family of eleven is leading a happy life. her two sons were admitted into the communist party, one of them was elected secretary of a production brigade party branch. last year her family had more than 1,000 yuan in cash apart from food grains. living in two large tents the family has two hand-driven sewing machines, one transistor radio and two wrist watches.

almost all the kazakh families have sewing machines and transistor radios. all of them have colourful national costumes. their total income last year was 70 per cent above that in 1958; the total sales of manufactured consumer goods there last year reached over 100,000 yuan; and the commune members have bank deposit of 80,000 yuan.

having become masters of the country after liberation, the kazakh herdsmen began to exercise their right to national autonomy granted by the party and the state with the establishment of the autonomous district. the local party organizations at all levels pay attention to training kazakh cadres and have sent many of them to study in peking and other places. a number of poor and lower-middle herdsmen were sent to study in colleges. over 60 per cent of the cadres at various levels in the district are of kazakh nationality. five are in leading positions in the county and the autonomous chou.

cultural, educational and medical work in the autonomous district is constantly developing. there are now six medical workers, eight veterinaries, 30 barefoot doctors and folk veterinaries. ordinary ailments can be treated in production brigades and the autonomous district. the population of 600 in the early post-liberation period has grown to over 1,600. nearly 200 students are

in schools. the autonomous district has mobile film projection teams and amateur artists giving regular performances.

with the strength of collective economy, the local people built in 1971 thirty kilometres of irrigation canals and two small embankments. wasteland has been reclaimed and alkali soil improved. the yushuiho production brigade built a canal irrigating 266 hectares of grassland to expand its animal husbandry. these changes are the result of help from the state and hard work by the kazakhs.

NEW CITY

New City on Northwest China Grasslands

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 13, 1972)

karmu, a rising city on the grasslands in northwest china's chinghai province, has grown into a motor road hub with a population of 50,000. it is also a political, economic and cultural centre in the southwestern part of tsaidam basin.

karmu was a stretch of barren land overgrown with weeds and haunted by wild animals until 1954 when work on the chinghai-tibet highway across the "roof of the world" began. tens of thousands of road builders converged on karmu that year and it became a "town of tents". gradually the tents were replaced by buildings. large numbers of people came to settle there from all parts of the country.

the skyline of karmu has kept changing over the years as new factory and office buildings and housing go up. there are tree-lined streets in the city and shelterbelts and irrigation networks on its outskirts.

the city now has more than a score of small and medium-sized factories, most built during the great cultural revolution. they make machinery, chemical fertilizer, foodstuff and building materials and process furs and hides.

chairman mao's principle of self-reliance guides local industrial development. the fur and hide processing plant was started by three workers in 1970. it now turns out quality products from the abundant supplies which formerly were processed elsewhere.

karmu stands by the chinghai-tibet and chinghai-sinkiang highways. hundreds of truckloads of furs, grain, minerals, building materials and daily necessities are handled by the city daily. the kunlun motor repair shop was housed

in a tent in 1955 when it was started by seven workers who had only a few simple tools. now it overhauls 500 trucks a year and turns out cylinders, crankshafts and other major motor vehicle parts.

no crops ever grew on the altunchuk grassland 2,800 metres above sea level. the people of various nationalities and the people's liberation army men together dug irrigation ditches, planted trees, built shelterbelts and reclaimed large tracts of land. they have succeeded in growing wheat, barley, rape, tomatoes, carrots and turnips.

there are four well-equipped hospitals in karmu. government offices, schools and factories have their own clinics. the city has over 800 hospital beds and 1,500 medical workers.

total enrolment in the city's four middle schools and ten primary schools comes to 5,000. all school-age children are attending. there are shops, cultural centres, bookstores, cinemas and theatres. amateur art troupes regularly go round the pastoral areas, farms and army barracks.

HIGHWAYS

Highway Network in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 13, 1972)

southwest china's yunnan province now has more than 33,900 kilometres of highways linking all its counties and 86 per cent of the people's communes. before liberation the province had around 2,600 kilometres linking only one-third of the counties.

the freight carried by roads in a year is 230 times the 1950 figure. previously people of minority nationalities in the nuchiang lisu autonomous chou had to traverse mountains and rivers for even a single hoe. raw material and industrial goods are now transported by road to this region and local products go to other places of the country. counties which had no industry before liberation now have their own factories turning out machinery, paper, leather, fabrics, medicine, non-staple food and other goods.

mountainous yunnan province had many difficulties in opening roads. every kilometre called for 50,000 and in some cases 150,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. but the road builders and people of various nationalities displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work and surmounted all difficulties. in building a highway

section, workers made 45 blast holes on a cliff and blasted 37,000 cubic metres of stone at one time.

the use of indigenous methods and local material helped quicken the pace of construction. for example, about ten thousand militiamen in chingtung county opened more than 240 kilometres of road in four slack seasons and linked all communes in the county.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

Southwest China Province Builds More Hydro-Power Stations

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 13, 1972)

southwest china's granary of szechwan province now has 4,700 small hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of 280,000 kilowatts. this is more than double. the figure in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

six out of every ten people's communes and production brigades generate their own electricity for lighting and processing farm and side-line products. many villages in the mountainous liangshan, ahpa and kantse areas inhabited by minority nationalities have electricity for lighting. a radio rediffusion network has been set up in many counties.

the province abounds in rivers and mountain streams, a favourable condition for setting up small hydro-power stations.

mountainous leipo county, 3,000 metres above sea level, has completed 97 such stations. in doing so, the people of yi, miao and han nationalities overcame many difficulties by relying on the collective strength of the communes and working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the people in muchuan county hewed mountain sides to build irrigation ditches and threw dams across rivers to build 75 small hydro-power stations in the past year, more than four times the total built in the previous two decades. the chuenchin production brigade of the county lacked water. the party secretary led the cadres and veteran peasants in searching the gullies and slopes for water and they finally found nine underground streams. on bitter cold winter days, the commune members went to work on dangerous precipices. they found the

mountain rocks too wet for the use of explosives. the commune members decided to use drills and chisels to hew the rocks. the underground water irrigated about 5 hectares of land and the fall of the water was used for a 60-kilowatt power station.

in the mass movement to build small power stations, 80 per cent of the generators and transformers were provided by factories run by the communes or production brigades.

grinding, husking, threshing machines and oil pressing machines were now commonly used in szechwan villages. before liberation there were no pumping stations. now in areas growing cotton and grain there are many pumping stations driven by electricity.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Province Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 12, 1972)

many small machinery, fertilizer, chemical and cement plants, coal mines and hydro-electric power stations have gone up in the east china province of chekiang during the past few years. each county has one or more farm machinery plants.

gross industrial output of these small enterprises last year was more than double that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. output of chemical fertilizer in january-august this year was 60 per cent over the same 1971 period. increases of cement, water turbines and walking tractors range from 30 to 60 per cent.

chekiang province has hills, plains and islands. the thriving agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry provide abundant raw material for local industry which, over the past few years, has been geared to agriculture.

eleven counties in the chinhua area have set up more than 20 small plants producing iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, chemicals and cement. the four new nitrogenous fertilizer plants sent 30,000 tons of fertilizer to the countryside in the 20 months up to the end of last august, and the new small iron and steel plants turned out 6,000 tons of pig iron and 700 tons of steel.

as the local farm machinery industry grows in the province, tractors now plough an area eleven times that before the cultural revolution. many counties and communes have

begun mechanizing or semi-mechanizing threshing, transport, fodder crushing and farm-produce processing. ninetyfive per cent of the fishery communes and brigades have motorized fishing vessels.

the province has adhered to the principle of hard struggle and frugality and the mass line in running local industry. there are now 31 small chemical fertilizer plants as against five in 1965, and they turn out a dozen times more. the small cement plants in the coastal areas use oyster shells and other material to make quality cement. in hilly areas, the people were mobilized to locate coal deposits and this resulted in a steady increase in coal output.

AGRICULTURE

East China Hsien Develops New Strains to Extend Triple-Crop Area

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 12, 1972)

four new varieties of rice and wheat have been bred in wuchin county in east china since 1965 and large amounts of good strain seed popularized. the county has a surplus to supply a number of provinces and counties. the purity rate of its seeds is 95 per cent.

grain output in the county increased by wide margins over the past few years. yield came to 8.1 tons per hectare last year, a local record. early rice and other summer crops this year were good.

the county on the taihu lake plain changed the seed on its 820,000 hectares of rice and wheat fields several times after liberation. but prior to the cultural revolution, most of this seed came from other places. inspired by the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai people, the county changed its farming system by shifting from one rice crop followed by a wheat crop to two rice crops followed by a wheat crop a year. this called for selection and breeding of early maturing, high-yield strains. special groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians have been set up at the county, commune, brigade and team levels and more than 10,000 production teams in the county have their own plots for breeding seeds.

the main wheat strain now being planted ripens one week earlier than that formerly grown and per-hectare yield is 20 per cent higher. it was bred in three years from grains of a variant developed from numerous crossings and

selections. the newly bred main rice seed ripens about two weeks earlier than the main one formerly planted and its high-yielding capacity and disease resistance is not less. the new seed strains enabled the county to extend its triple-crop area from a little over 11,000 hectares in 1969 to 36,000 in 1971.

the peasants are undertaking seed selection and other measures to prevent crop mutation and degeneration.

TEA CROP

Good Crop of Famous Tea in East China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 13, 1972)

the fragrant chinese "wu yi yen" tea showed a 65 per cent increase in total output last year, compared with the annual figure before the great proletarian cultural revolution. spring and summer harvest this year rose another 12 per cent.

the wuyi mountain area in east china's fukien province, has fertile soil, mild climate and copious rainfall for cultivating tea. tea-growing began there 1,500 years ago. other fine strains were later developed, including "oolong", "shui hsien" and "ti kwan yin".

however, many tea-processing plants and tea plantations closed under kuomintaing rule before liberation. output was low.

mutual-aid teams, cooperatives and then people's communes, forward after liberation in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "get organized exclamation", paved the way for expanding tea production.

the communist party and people's government paid great attention to the tea-growers. starting in 1951, the state for many years issued interest-free or low-interest loans to the production units and sent cadres and technicians to help with tea cultivation and spread advanced techniques. tea-purchasing stations and instruction centres were set up in the area. the tea-growers rehabilitated the old plantations and opened up new ones. over 730 hectares have been added since liberation. the 1971 output of "wu yi yen" tea was 249 tons, or 25 times the pre-liberation figure.

relying on their collective strength, the tea-growers in the past years have set up mechanized tea-processing plants. one such plant in the chungan

tea plantation has five workshops that turn out five tons of processed tea a day. it processes "shui hsien" and "fu shou" tea as well as "lien hsin" green tea.

collective income has increased and the life of the tea-growers has improved. ninty per cent of the 220 households in the tungmu production brigade were poor peasants who had fled from other places. they could produce only 1.5 tons of tea a year at the time of liberation. the brigade now produce 34 times as much and the brigade members' income has grown greatly. they have built 267 new rooms for housing in the past two years. they turned out ten per cent more tea this year than last, and the brigade has 270 thousand yuan in public reserve funds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese and Albanian Governments Sign Protocol on Economic and Technical Co-Operation in Civil Aviation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of albania signed a protocol between the two governments on economic and technical co-operation in civil aviation here yesterday.

director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china kuang jen-nung and albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were: all members of the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications led by petrach tapia, director of the directorate of transport of the ministry, and jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here; and han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments hao chung, han hsing-hua and chou ping.

after the signing ceremony, kuang jen-nung gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms.

the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications left here by air today on a visit to southern china before going home. the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments han hsing-hua and chou ping; and counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy.

Delegation of Tirana University Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1972)

the delegation of the albanian state university of tirana led by agim mero, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and rector of the university, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane this evening.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport

by huang tao, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yueh chih-chien, leading member of a department of the chinese academy of sciences who accompanied the delegation on its visit to shanghai.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in shanghai from nanking by train on october 10 and were given a warm welcome at a banquet given by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, in the evening. toasts were proposed by wang hsiu-chen and agim mero to the everlasting revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and albania.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, and the shanghai institute of organic chemistry of the chinese academy of sciences.

Albanian Basketball Teams Leave Nanking for Visit to Tsinan

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 12, 1972)

the albanian national men's and women's basketball teams concluded their visit to nanking and left by train today for a visit to tsinan in shantung province.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived in nanking from shanghai on october 8 and were given a warm welcome at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening. present were yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, lin yi, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. after the banquet, the albanian comrades-in-arms were entertained with a theatrical programme presented by nanking school children.

while in nanking, the albanian teams played friendly matches with the kiangsu and inner mongolian men's and women's basketball teams. they visited the yangtze river bridge, the nanking motor vehicle plant, lu hsun middle school and scenic spots and places of historical interest. they were given a warm reception by leading members of departments concerned and local people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chou En-lai, Wu Leng-hsi Meet Lord Thomson of Fleet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and wu leng-hsi, leading member of the people's daily, this afternoon met with lord thomson of fleet, british conservative party member of the house of lords and joint-chairman of the thomson organization ltd., and kenneth roy thomson, joint-chairman of the thomson organization ltd., charles denis hamilton, chairman of the times newspapers ltd. and editor-in-chief of the sunday times and the times, frank thomas robertson giles, deputy editor of the sunday times, louis philip heren, deputy editor of the times, david bonavia, correspondent of the times, donald mccullin, staff photographer of the sunday times, and george rainbird, assistant managing director of the thomson publications ltd.

they had a friendly conversation.

present were also leading members and staff members of departments concerned chang ying, wang pen-tso, ma yu-chen, chang yi-chun, tang wen-sheng, chao ching-tien, chi ming-tsung, shen hui-liang, li pao-chiu and chao sung-ling.

CHINA AND CONGO

Public Health Delegation from People's Republic of Congo Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1972)

the delegation of public health from the people's republic of the congo led by dieudonne itoua, minister of health and social affairs, concluded its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chou fa-yen, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health who accompanied the distinguished congolese guests to shanghai, and abdoul-kader diawara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in china.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking on october 9. liu yao-tsung gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished congolese guests. during their

stay here, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the medical apparatus plant, the no. 6 people's hospital and a workers' housing estate and were given a warm welcome.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Oct. 12, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader arrived here from nairobi today for a friendly visit.

it was met at the airport by yidnekatchew tessema, vice-minister of national community development and social affairs and secretary-general of the ethiopian sports confederation, tequame wolde tsadik, president of the ethiopian table tennis federation, colonel mengesha, vice-president of the ethiopian table tennis federation, ethiopian table tennis players, people of sports circles and artists.

ethiopian artists performed national dances at the airport in welcome of the chinese guests who were garlanded by ethiopian table tennis players.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen, counsellor wang yi-mu and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Ambassador Extends Sympathy to French General Delegate and Albanian Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Injured in US Air Attacks

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 12, 1972)

after receiving the news that the french general delegate here and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here were wounded and that the vietnamese and french staff members in the french general delegation office were killed or wounded in yesterday's u.s. air raid, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping have called at the french general delegation office to extend sympathy to the wounded and mourn for the dead.

ambassador wang yu-ping went to the hospital this morning to see and express cordial sympathy to french general delegate pierre susini who was undergoing emergency treatment.

the ambassador visited the albanian embassy and the hospital yesterday to express cordial sympathy to the albanian charge d'affaires ad interm qemal rahmanaj.

chinese ambassador wang yu-ping also went to the protocol department of the d.r.v.n. ministry of foreign affairs to mourn the death of the vietnamese staff members in the french general delegation office who were killed in the raid and express sympathy to those wounded.

CHINA AND ITALY

President of Italian Foreign Trade Institute Gives Banquet for Italian Industrial Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

dante graziosi, president of the italian institute for foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the italian industrial exhibition being held in peking.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; li hsi-fu and li chuan, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned liu yin, chen wei-chi, wang lei, yang chi, hao meng-pi, wang pen-tso, hsiao teh, chu chuan-hsien and yang yang.

present were matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and members of the italian delegation he is leading; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and embassy officials; and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group, and members of the group.

dante graziosi and li hsi-fu proposed toasts. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation on the time-honoured friendship between the people of china and italy, and wished that the relations of economic and trade cooperation between china and italy and the friendship between the people of the two countries would grow daily.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Chinese Counterpart

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade.

attending the banquet were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsu pin-chou, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were dante graziosi, member of the italian delegation minister matteotti is leading and president of the italian institute for foreign trade, and other members of the delegation; folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and embassy officials; and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group.

in his speech minister matteotti said that through the visit to china he had come to know more about it. italy was willing to further develop the economic and trade relations with china, he added.

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo said that the friendly china visit of minister matteo matteotti and the italian industrial exhibition in peking would undoubtedly contribute to strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and italy and developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Leader of Japan-China Friendship Junior Swimmers Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

tatsuo miyazaki, leader of the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation, mayor of kobe city and counsellor of the japan-china friendship sports council, concluded his friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.
the other members of the delegation left for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home. they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments

concerned including chao cheng-hung, chang hsi-jang and chi pao-shu as well as chinese swimming coaches and swimmers.

the japanese delegation gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening for its visit to china.

Japanese Neurophysiologist Professor Hideomi Tsuge Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

professor hideomi tsuge, a japanese neurophysiologist, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

he was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations including pan chun and chu yung-hsing.

CHINA AND KENYA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Kenya

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 12, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader left nairobi this morning for addis ababa, capital of ethiopia, after a friendly visit to kenya, according to a report from nairobi.

present at the airport to see the chinese team off were vice-president of the kenyan table tennis association d. parkash, sports official in the ministry of cooperatives and social affairs and kenyan table tennis players.

ethiopian ambassador to kenya a. agede was also present at the airport.

present also were charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kenya wei pao-shan and other diplomats of the embassy.

the chinese team arrived in kenya on september 29. during their stay there, the chinese table tennis players were accorded warm hospitality by the kenyan government and people and held a number of friendly matches with kenyan players and exhibition matches. they visited several kenyan cities.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Nepalese Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the nepalese football delegation was given a warm welcome at a ceremony held in the peking workers stadium this evening under the auspices of the chinese physical culture and sports commission. the nepalese and chinese football teams played a friendly match after the ceremony.

present were:

wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yeh cheng-chang, kuo tung-chun, wang shao-lin, chao hsi-wu and jen chao; and

indra bickram shah, leader of the nepalese football delegation and member of the executive committee of the nepal football association, mahabir dewan, deputy leader of the delegation, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba, mrs. subba and diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

prior to the ceremony, wang meng met indra bickram shah and mahabir dewan and had a warm and friendly conversation with them. ambassador ranadhir subba and mrs. subba were present.

the peking workers stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and nepal. 80,000 spectators watched the match in rain. they gave a warm applause to the nepalese and chinese players who filed into the playing field with hands clasped. the band played the national anthems of china and nepal. the two teams exchanged pennants. wang meng, indra bickram shah, ambassador ranadhir subba and mrs. subba entered the field from the rostrum, warmly shook hands with players of both countries and were photographed with them.

the nepalese football players average 18 in age. they played a spirited game that combined close defence with short-pass attack. the chinese team launched attacks on both wings to break the nepalese defence. the sportsmanship and fine performance of both sides were warmly applauded. the chinese team won 6:2.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Acting Chairman, Premier Greet PDR Yemen National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

acting
chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai sent a message today to salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council, and ali nasser mohammad, prime minister, of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), warmly greeting p.d.r.y. national day. the message reads:

his excellency salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen,

his excellency ali nasser mohammad, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen,

aden

on the occasion of the national day of the people's democratic republic of yemen, we wish to extend our warm congratulations to your government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under the leadership of the presidential council headed by his excellency chairman robaya, the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen have achieved continuous successes in eliminating imperialist forces, safeguarding national independence and building their country and in other fields. the chinese people resolutely support your just cause and sincerely wish you continuous new victories in the struggle of opposing imperialism and colonialism, consolidating national independence and defending state sovereignty.

may the militant friendship and friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples increase and develop daily.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

october 13, 1972

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 12, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received yesterday evening at the presidency the chinese government delegation led by kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

chinese ambassador to democratic yemen tsui tsien was also present.

the delegation arrived here tuesday for a friendly visit to the country.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Peruvian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and mrs. valdez gave a cocktail party here today on the occasion of the china visit by the peruvian table tennis delegation.

present were li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, sung chung, chen teh-ho, wang lei, lin chen, mou tso-yun and hu jui-ting; and chinese table tennis players.

toasts were proposed to the growing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and peru by ambassador valdez and chinese table tennis association acting president sung chung.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1972)

the visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by wang yu-kuo, member of the council, arrived here yesterday to visit the second bucharest international fair.

welcoming it at the airport were pretor popa, vice-chairman of the romanian chamber of commerce, and representatives of departments concerned.

wang ye, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy to romania, was also present.

Vice Chairman of Romanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1972)

gheorghe radulescu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, yesterday received the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

present on the occasion was ilie voicu, first vice-minister of tourism of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was also present.

first vice-minister of tourism ilie voicu gave a banquet in honour of the group on october 11.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Protocol Signed on Sino-Rwanda Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

a protocol on the agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the governments of china and rwanda was signed yesterday in kigali, capital of rwanda, according to a report from that city.

chinese ambassador to rwanda huang shih-hsieh and rwanda minister of international cooperation augustin munyaneza signed the protocol on behalf of their respective countries.

present at the signing ceremony were rwanda minister of commerce, mines and industry anastase makuza, minister of public works and power francois nshunguyinka, secretary of state for national development planning emmaunel hitayezu, secretary-general at the republic presidency elie ntalikure, secretary-general of the ministry of international cooperation jean gakire, secretary-general of the ministry of public works and power isidore nzeyimana, chief of protocol of the ministry of international cooperation francois sezirahiga, and other high-ranking officials.

other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND SAN MARINO

San Marino Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 13, 1972)

giancarlo ghironzi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the republic of san marino, he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, chen ah-ta, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

present was hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had accompanied the distinguished san marino guests to shanghai.

the national flags of san marino and china fluttered over hungchiao airport today. before they enplaned, secretary of state giancarlo ghironzi and the other distinguished guests warmly shook hands with wang shao-yung and others.

the san marino government delegation arrived here from hangchow on october 11. wang shao-yung gave a banquet in the evening to welcome the delegation.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, shanghai port, a people's commune on the outskirts and the shanghai children's palace. they also visited the shanghai chungshan hospital where they watched the application of acupuncture anaesthesia in surgical operations. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Hsinhua News Agency Director Chu Mu-chih Fetes Swedish News Agency Director Jan-Otto Modig

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of jan-otto modig, director of the swedish news agency, and mrs. modig.

present were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg; goran leijonhufvud, peking correspondent of "dagens nyheter" of sweden, "politiken" of denmark, "helsingin sanomae" of finland and "dagbladet" of norway, and mrs. leijonhufvud; and the visiting photographer of "dagens nyheter" aki malmstrom.

teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry were present.

jan-otto modig and mrs. modig are on a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency. they arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English New York, Oct. 12, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to the united states.

the delegation is led by wu wei-jan, vice-president of the surgery society of the chinese medical association and deputy director of the surgical department of the capital hospital under the chinese academy of medical sciences. its deputy leader is fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

greeting the delegation at the airport were dr. r. hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of science, dr. c.a. hoffman, president of the american medical association, and four american doctors and their wives who had visited china: dr. paul dudley white, cardiologist, and mrs. white, dr. e. grey dimond, cardiologist, and mrs. dimond, dr. samuel rosen, otologist, and mrs. rosen, and dr. victor w. sidel, associate professor of public health, and mrs. sidel.

present at the airport also were dr. martin cherkasky, director of montefiore hospital and medical center, and other american doctors from new york and other cities.

present also were chen chu, deputy permanent representative, chang ying, counsellor, and other members of the chinese permanent mission to the united nations.

dr. hogness, dr. hoffman and others made brief speeches at the airport, expressing their welcome to the chinese delegation.

wu wei-jan, head of the chinese delegation, in his speech said that his delegation would like to take the opportunity of the visit to learn from the american people and american colleagues and contribute to the enhancement of the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and american peoples.

American Friendly Personages Dryden Phelps and Mrs. Phelps Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

american friendly personages dryden phelps and mrs. phelps arrived here by train today.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations, including yueh tai-heng, hu hung-fan, and shih lin-feng.

mr. and mrs. phelps arrived in china on september 22 for a visit at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. they have since visited kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and tsinan.

US BOMBING OF NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese People Cannot Be Cowed by Bombing

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the vietnamese people cannot be cowed by bombing" which reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialism dispatched planes in many waves on october 11, 1972 to carry out frenzied bombing on downtown hanoi, killing or wounding many peaceful civilians. the french general delegate in hanoi and the albanian charge d'affaires ad interim in hanoi were wounded by u.s. aircraft. this barbarous crimes of u.s. imperialism has sent the vietnamese people and the people of the world into the greatest fury. the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam has issued a statement expressing strong denunciation and demanding that the u.s. government stop at once its bombing, shelling, mining and blockading of north viet nam, cease pursuing its war "vietnamization" policy in south viet nam and negotiate seriously at the paris conference. the chinese government and people firmly support the just stand of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the u.s. government has sent out huge air and naval forces to conduct continuous wanton bombing raids on various parts of north viet nam including hanoi and haiphong in the last few months. by bombing and shelling densely populated areas, peaceful installations and river dykes and dams in north viet nam, the u.s. government has tried to create serious difficulties for viet nam

and force the vietnamese people to submit so as to save the u.s. from defeat in its aggression against viet nam. in a recent appeal to cities throughout the world, chairmen of the administrative committees of 37 cities in north viet nam effectively exposed and denounced with numerous facts the war crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in bombing and shelling north viet nam. the u.s. government has professed on the one hand that it does not bomb civilian targets and will settle the viet nam issue through negotiations, while on the other hand it has stepped up its bombing attacks on north viet nam and openly declared that the bombing "will continue". this can only enable the world people to see more clearly the brutality and barbarity of the u.s. aggressors.

bombing is no solution to the question. is the number of bombs the united states dropped in north viet nam for years and years too small? napalms and laser bombs, "phantoms" and b-52 strategic bombers, and what not have all been used. the united states admitted that the number of bombs it dropped in viet nam far surpassed that it dropped in the second world war. however, the more flagrant its bombing and shelling, the heavier blows the united states sustained on the viet nam battlefield. the vietnamese people have achieved brilliant successes in new battles in the past months. facts have proved that the u.s. bombs can in no way shake the iron will of the vietnamese people, nor hamper their victorious advance in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the attempt of the u.s. government to force the vietnamese people to accept its unreasonable conditions by intensified bombing is absolutely futile. the barbarous crimes of u.s. imperialism can only arouse the vietnamese people to more powerful resistance and land itself in more disastrous defeat.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, his wife dr. mildred scheel, his party, accompanying press corps and aircraft crew, and had photographs taken with them in separate groups.

premier chou en-lai and foreign minister chi peng-fei had a frank and friendly conversation with foreign minister scheel and members of his official party. the members of the foreign minister's official party present at the conversation

were ruediger freiherr von wechmar, guenther van well, max graf podewils, dr. peter hermes, dr. guido brunner, gerd berendonck, prof. dr. wolfgang franke, dr. hanspeter hellbeck, dr. hans-joachim hallier, hermann huber and dr. wilhelm a. thoennes.

present at the meeting and conversation were leading members and staff members of chinese departments chen chieh, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, wang shu, wang tung, wang chen, kao chien-chung, chi huai-yuan, hu pen-yao, wang kuei-hsin, lien cheng-pao and tao hsiang-chen.

leading members of chinese departments present at the meeting were kuang jen-nung, hsu han-ping, peng hua, chen chun, hsieh wen-ching, tai lin-feng, shih hai-yun, wang hai-yun and hsiao feng-pu.

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Mrs. Scheel Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. scheel gave a farewell banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping; yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and his wife tso yi; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou pei-yuan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; assistant foreign ministers chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung; and wang shu, plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china for negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the federal republic of germany.

the national flags of the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany hung side by side in the banquet hall.

foreign minister walter scheel and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

foreign minister walter scheel said: "with the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations between the people of our two countries have been improved and world peace consolidated. in my opinion, this is the major outcome of the pleasant and confident talks we have held here."

he said: "the federal republic of germany has finally rejected power politics. we perseveringly pursue a policy aimed at preventing conflicts, relaxing tension and seeking balance among countries on the basis of reality. so far as we are concerned, these are not mere words. this peace policy has required the people of our country to make difficult and even painful decisions. our people have courageously made these decisions, which we are proud of. this has enabled us now to establish new ties with your country in cool confidence and without conceit, thereby taking a step forward to world politics."

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "through joint efforts by the two sides, the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany have established diplomatic relations, thus realizing the aspirations the people of the two countries had cherished for many years. this is a big event in the annals of relations between our two countries. it will not only promote the development of relations between our two countries in all fields, but also exert positive influence on the easing of international tension."

"our two countries have different ideologies and social systems," he said, "but this does not hinder our ability to seek common ground. both sides have expressed non-approval of power politics and hegemonism; both hold that relations between nations should be based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and that these principles are applicable not only to nations with different social systems but also to nations having the same social system. the visit of your excellency has contributed to the development of relations between our two countries and enhanced mutual understanding between our two countries."

foreign minister chi peng-fei asked foreign minister walter scheel to convey, after his return, to the people of the federal republic of germany the friendly regards of the chinese people, and sincere gratitude to all friends who have made efforts to promote the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany.

among the guests present at the banquet were also leading members of chinese departments including yu sang, li hsueh-shih, yen chun, chao cheng-hung, liu shao-wen, chu mu-chih, teng kang, lu ying, tung lin, wang yeh-chiu, chung fu-hsiang, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, ting chiao, lai ta-yuan, li chuan, li pin-chou, ting hsueh-sung, wang tung, an chih-yuan, han hsu, peng hua, wang chen and kao chien-chung.

Foreign Minister and Mrs. Scheel See Modern Revolutionary Ballet "Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 12, 1972)

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. scheel attended a soiree today in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping. they saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

also attending were foreign minister scheel's party, the accompanying press corps and aircraft crew.

present were chang wen-chin, liu ching-tang, wang shu, wang tung and kao chien-chung.

this morning, foreign minister and mrs. scheel and his party visited the art handicrafts exhibition here in the company of li hsueh-shih, a leading member of the chinese ministry of light industry. mrs. scheel and other guests this afternoon visited the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune on the outskirts of peking.

accompanied by madame hsu han-ping, mrs. scheel and other guests witnessed how acupuncture anaesthesia was used in surgical operations at the peking maternity hospital yesterday morning, and visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill in the afternoon.

Foreign Minister and Mrs. Scheel Visit Great Wall and Ming Tombs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, mrs. scheel, his party and the accompanying press corps visited the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs, to the northwest of peking, this morning.

they were accompanied by vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi, and leading members of departments concerned wang shu and kao chien-chung.

mrs. scheel and other guests this afternoon visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial welcoming the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of germany. the editorial reads:

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, arrived in peking on october 10, 1972 on a visit at the invitation of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei. during the visit, the two foreign ministers held talks on bilateral relations and the international situation, and signed and published a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations marks a new beginning in the relations between china and the federal republic of germany. to this the chinese people express their warm welcome.

two states have emerged on german soil after world war two. china had established diplomatic relations with the german democratic republic way back in 1949. for years, non-governmental contacts in the economic, cultural, sports and journalist fields have been maintained and developed between china and the federal republic of germany. in july this year, dr. gerhard schroeder, chairman of the foreign political committee of the bundestag of the federal republic of germany, visited china on invitation, making a new contribution in promoting the development of the relations between the two countries. after that, the representatives of the chinese government and the government of the federal republic of germany held talks with successful results in bonn on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. the current friendly visit to china of minister for foreign affairs walter scheel has further promoted the development of the relations between the two countries. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the federal republic of germany not only accords with the common aspirations and interests of the two peoples but also has a positive significance to the relaxation of international tension and to the safeguarding of world peace.

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, declared on the very day of the founding of the people's republic of china in 1949, "this government is willing to establish diplomatic relations with any foreign government which is willing to observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual

respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty." consistently following this teaching of chairman mao, the chinese government and people have broadly developed their friendly relations with other peoples and established diplomatic relations with more and more countries in the past 23 years. this principled stand of ours has won universal sympathy and support.

the german people are industrious and wise. they have made valuable contributions to mankind. marx and engels, the great revolutionary teachers of the proletariat and the founders of scientific communism, were born in rhine province of the kingdom of prussia. the chinese people have always cherished profound feelings of friendship toward the german people. we are deeply convinced that with the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the federal republic of germany, the friendship between the two peoples is bound to deepen and the friendly relations between the two countries will develop continuously.

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Canton Command and Local Hsien Committee Learn from Each Other and Help Each Other in Their Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1972)

(NCNA Canton) The Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Canton Command and the Party committee of Nanao hsien where it is stationed learn from each other, help and support each other, unite closely together and fight shoulder to shoulder. In the past few years, the army-men and the civilians of the whole hsien have jointly built more than 30 ponds and reservoirs on the hills, reclaimed more than 1,700 mow of farmland, and afforested more than 40,000 mow of land, giving an impetus to the development of agricultural production in the hsien.

This regiment was stationed on Nanao island in 1952. For the past two decades, the regiment's Party committee and the Nanao hsien committee met regularly to exchange experience, learned from each other and fought in unity, cultivating profound class friendship. After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the members of the regiment's Party committee, through criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, became more conscious in regarding the achievement of unity between the Army and the Government as a major event in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and learned humbly from the local cadres their good thinking, good styles of work and good experience.

Wu Sheng, deputy secretary of the hsien committee, had worked for many years in Nanao, so he was familiar with the conditions there and had rich experience in work. Taking him as the example, Pai Chen-wang, Party committee secretary and political commissar of this regiment, established the style of making investigation and study in a down-to-earth manner. Last year, for the purpose of strengthening leadership over reading and study in the company, he

spent more than two months' time going deep into the companies, calling informal meetings and making investigations among the cadres and the fighters, and then, in the light of the problems the companies met in reading, held two study classes for the company-level tutors, which trained more than 100 backbone elements, giving a great impetus to the unfolding of reading and study in the companies.

The "squad members" of Nanao hsien committee also conscientiously overcame their shortcomings by learning from the strong points of the Liberation Army. While staying to work in Aoch'ien brigade, K'o Lao-sheng, a member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee did not see clearly the reason why the work of this brigade was carried out passively. Upon learning that Wang Wen-pin, deputy secretary of the regiment's Party committee and commander of this regiment, had applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in guiding military training and subsequently enabled the whole regiment to achieve remarkable results in the regiment-wide target practice, he went on his initiative to learn from him. As regiment command Wang did, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works and applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in analyzing the various kinds of problems rising in this brigade. Eventually, he found the main reason why the work of this brigade was carried out passively was that the class enemies undermined the unity of the leading group. Accordingly, he mobilized the cadres and the masses to fight in unity against the enemies. As a result, the class enemies who carried out sabotage activities were dragged out and the revolutionary unity among the cadres was further cemented.

The Party committee of this regiment and the Nanao hsien committee helped each other in work and made progress together.

Cheng Kuang-sheng, a member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, was a new cadre. He was not familiar with fishery and was inexperienced in leadership work. Last year, he once feared hardships when he was charged to supervise fishery. Liu Hsin-ch'eng, a member of the standing committee of the regiment's Party committee and a deputy political commissar, learned about this. He told Cheng his experience of learning to do leadership work in the course of leading the masses to launch struggle. Cheng was inspired and built up his confidence in tempering himself in the course of practical struggle. He went with a fleet of fishing boats to work for two months in the fishing ground at Wanshanch'untao which lay 1,000 li away. While joining the masses in fishing, he familiarized himself with the laws of fish shoals, acquired knowledge about the sea and gained the initiative in exercising leadership over production.

Later, Liu was assigned by the regiment's Party committee to aid in militia work. At first, he was not familiar with the conditions there and could not carry out his work to the point. Seeing this, Cheng warmly told him the conditions of militia work in the hsien. He was enlightened. He went deep into 11 brigade militia battalions to investigate the conditions and adopted measures appropriate to the different conditions there, thereby carrying through militia work in the hsien organizationally, politically and militarily.

While fighting together, the Party committee of this regiment and the Party committee of Nanao hsien take into consideration the interests of the revolution as a whole, and each regards the difficulties of the other as its own difficulties and reserves the favorable conditions to the other, and they aid each other.

On one occasion, the higher-level Party committee assigned to the hsien committee a task of construction work. The hsien committee then was inexperienced in this work. Upon learning this, the regiment Party committee which was leading the army unit to do construction work immediately spared more than 30 cadres and technicians, headed by deputy regiment commander Liu Yu-chiang, to assist the hsien committee actively in organizing command over the construction work and assumed responsibility on its initiative for design of the project and technical guidance. When a task of this project had to be carried out by shock tactics, the regiment Party committee sent a large group of commanders and fighters to rush to the worksite and participate in construction work. With the help by the army unit, Nanao hsien accomplished its task of construction work six months ahead of schedule. When this project was completed, the hsien committee immediately organized the militia to aid the army unit actively in accordance with the needs of the construction work carried out by the army unit. This army unit also accomplished its task of construction work with the quality and quantity specified and ahead of schedule.

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PLA AS BUILDERS

Make In-Depth Investigation and Study, Let Everything Proceed from Reality

by

The Party Branch of the 3rd Company of a Certain Unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1972)

This year a project undertaken by our company was the laying of an electric cable across some rivers. On our construction worksite there were three large rivers. The laying of an electric cable to a depth of over 1.7 meters on the bed of a rampaging river was a job we had never even witnessed before. However, with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking as a pointer, we made in-depth investigation and study, and carried out work faithfully in accordance with materialistic dialectics. Consequently the assignment from the upper level was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

In the early part of April this year, the thaw was just beginning on the great northwestern plain when the unit started off for the worksite. The first phase of the project called for the laying of an electric cable across the Fuerhchiang by our company. The rampaging water of the Fuerhchiang, carrying with it pieces of floating ice, was like a runaway mustang. Our survey team carried out inspection section by section along the banks of the river, and after more than a week of investigation, amassed a large amount of data.

We were of the opinion that as the water of Fuerhchiang was broad, deep, and rapid, the project would be difficult, and in order to fulfill the task on schedule, we must commence work earlier. We submitted a draft proposal to the upper level, but instead of giving its approval, the upper level criticized our draft proposal for listing only general phenomena without truly grasping the essence and wanted us to carry out a fresh investigation.

At the beginning, some of the comrades could not see the light, for they were of the opinion that we had been maintaining the materialistic theory of reflection, and the conclusion was drawn through investigation and study. In order to ascertain the quality of the rock of the river bed, the survey team poked the river bed from the east bank to the west bank with a steel spike, and in order to ascertain the rate of flow and the volume of discharge, they had braved the rain for three days and nights to carry out observation in the middle of the river. On top of that, they also called on the local people many times to make investigation. However, the fighters pointing out in a forthright manner: The principal contradiction in the laying of an electric cable across the river is the water, and the depth of the river has a direct connection to the pace of construction, but we have failed to grasp this principal contradiction in our investigation.

The criticism of the fighters greatly enlightened us. Chairman Mao teaches, "Preliminary investigation and study can discover the problem, can pose the problem, but cannot as yet solve it. In order to solve the problem it is necessary to make a systematic and thorough investigation and study. This is the process of analysis." We realized that in order to work well, we must carry out work in accordance with objective laws, and in order to grasp the objective law of a thing, we must make in-depth and meticulous investigations. Therefore, we again dispatched three investigation teams to examine severally the topography, the water source and the hydrological history.

With the lesson of the previous experience, in the investigation this time we paid attention not only to investigating the existing condition of Fuerhchiang, but also to investigating its history and studied meticulously the origin and subsequent development of the river.

The principal source of Fuerhchiang was the melting snow of Ch'angpai Mountains. Each year, in the month of March and April, when peach blossoms began to bloom, the snow was all gone, the water level would fall. That would be the proper time to put the field in order for transplanting. Because of that, the people's communes along the banks would block up the river and draw the water for irrigating the fields. In that way, the water level of Fuerhchiang would fall further, the breadth of the river would be narrow, and the rate of flow and the volume of discharge would also be correspondingly reduced. It was just as the masses, in summing up the law governing the activity of the Fuerhchiang, said, "After the flowing of early spring water is over, the dry season follows."

By means of this comprehensive investigation, we meticulously pieced together their data, and realized that in our original draft proposal to commence work in April, although time would be advanced a bit earlier, the water of the river would be deep, the surface of the river would be broad, the volume of discharge would be great,more manpower and materials would be wasted and the time required would also be longer. Consequently, by commencing earlier we might end up being late.

If by waiting until the "dry season of early summer" to begin work, the river would be shallow, the surface of the river would be narrow, the volume of discharge would be less, and the rate of flow would be slow. There would be more sections freed from water and less covered by water, and correspondingly, less materials and manpower would need to be used. In that way, time could be shortened. Judging from the phenomenon, although the time for commencing work was delayed, but from the point of view of the time-table, we could see that by starting late we still could finish earlier.

Based on the law governing the activity of Fuerhchiang, we ammended the draft proposal for construction, and decided to commence work in the early part of May. During this time, we on the one hand continued to carry out investigation and study well, and on the other hand, carried out preparatory work properly for the materials. Facts proved that when work was

started in the early part of May, the water level of Fuerhchiang fell by 80 centimeters and the rate of flow and the volume of discharge were reduced by two-thirds which created extremely convenient conditions for the laying of the electric cable on the river bed. By means of concerted efforts on the part of the comrades of the whole company, the task which was supposed to require a full month was completed in only three days' time.

The two investigations of Fuerhchiang enabled us to be deeply educated. Marx pointed out, "Research must deal with materials at length, analyze their different forms of development and find out the internal connections of these forms. Only after completing such work can the actual movement be properly described." We realized that: In order to carry out investigation and study well, we must make the effort, apply ourselves and deal with materials at length, for only in that way could we truly understand the law governing objective things. If we merely rely on the knowledge of incomplete comprehension of things, and carelessly draw our conclusion or start out to solve problems, we shall be slipping into the bog of idealist transcendentalism.

After smoothly completing the task of laying electric cables across two large rivers, we finally came to Sutzuho River. On arriving at the bank, we noticed that the river was not wide, the flow was not rapid, and the gentle water was like the face of a mirror. At the meeting held by the Party branch to study means of laying the electric cable across the river, some of the comrades said, "We have laid cables across bigger rivers, and such a small river should present no difficulty." Everybody also felt that this river was narrower than the two previous rivers, and the current was also not as swift. They used steel spikes for testing, and found that they could penetrate to a depth of 1.5 meters, which explained that the structure of the river bed was basically identical to that of the two previous rivers, so their past experience could be adopted. Therefore, without going deep among the local people for in-depth investigation and study, they made a draft proposal for construction based on their previous experience.

Consequently it was exactly on this small river that we ran into trouble. Not long after construction began, a difficulty was encountered not experienced on the two previous occasions before. After the bottom of the river was dug, a layer of shifting sand was discovered. The moment the trough for the electric cable was dug it would immediately be silted up with shifting sand carried by the water, and there was no means of continuing with the project. The appearance of the new contradiction compelled us to make fresh investigation and study and to use our brain. According to our analysis, the movement of the sand was caused by the movement of water. To overcome the problem of shifting sand, we must first solve the problem of the water. Based on the principle that sand would only move with water, we improved on the original plan of construction.

We extended the distance of the dam in the section under construction from the original 5 meters to 8 meters, and then built another smaller dam alongside the first. In that way, water running into the section under construction was stopped by the smaller dam and could be drawn out in time.

Water running into the cable trough was correspondingly reduced, and with the reduction of water, there was also a reduction of sand. After the problem of shifting sand was solved, the comrades of the whole company, by battling night and day, greatly stepped up the tempo of construction, and the project was still completed ahead of schedule.

The setback this time enabled us to realize that: Although experience is extremely valuable, it nevertheless can never be a substitute for investigation and study. Because the objective world is infinitely rich and diverse, things are constantly changing and developing. If experiences of the past are no longer suited to the new situation, then new contradictions also could not be solved. In order to enable the objective to correspond with the subjective, the only way is by seriously investigating and studying, maintaining practice, energetically studying Marxist philosophy and constantly ridding ourselves of idealist transcendentalism.

* * *

ART AND PLA

The Same Spirit Marks Three Pictures

by

Ma Cheng (馬征)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1972)

Three pictures have left an indelible imprint on my memory. Every time I see them I am overwhelmed with a feeling of affection.

One is Ku Yüan's engraving entitled, "Human Bridge." It depicts a moving scene in an era heavy with the smoke of gunfire, of people's soldiers forming a human bridge with their shoulders and risking their own lives to enable an army unit to cross the river in hot pursuit of the enemy in a battle of annihilation.

Another shows the PLA troops sleeping on both sides of a street in their full gear lest they should disturb the sleep of the residents after their entry into the city in the dead of night.

Still another shows the fighters of the "Good 8th Company" of Nanking Road, Shanghai, marching several tens of li to take up rural labor, their shoulders bearing hoes and their feet clad in sandals, in the historical periods of an upsurge in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the motherland.

The three pictures are reflective of three different periods. They share the same theme about our revolutionary fighters maintaining the glorious traditions and developing the spirit of fighting amidst hardship. Because of their grip on typical circumstances and oblique portrayal of revolutionary fighters' noble spiritual world, they have a stirring artistic effect and leave a deep imprint on one's memory.

Though all these pictures deal with PLA troops yet do they not spell out exactly the revolutionary spirit of our country's millions upon millions of people? Is not the spirit of Tach'ing in industry and the spirit of Tachai in agriculture the splendid fruit of the hard struggle glorious tradition in the socialist period of construction? In various historical periods, the great leader Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us to maintain and develop forever the glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. "China's revolution is a great one but the road after revolution is still long, the work still great and the going still tough." In the excellent situation of victory and under the proletariat dictatorship, this problem takes on extra importance. Today, taking a second glance at these pictures, would not everyone of us ask himself: How should one continuously develop glorious traditions and render new meritorious service for the people and make new contributions to the Party's cause?

We of the Chinese Communist Party and the proletariat have hitherto taken hard struggle as an inherent political feature and valuable spiritual wealth of our own class. It is a treasured revolutionary legacy. In the past, it was a source of inspiration in our long struggle. Hereafter, it can help us to "resist corruption and remain free from getting stained forever," enter a lofty spiritual world, live in a bustling city without being infected with a single speck of dust, remain industrious and thrifty forever without changing our nature, bear the whole world in mind without thinking of any personal gain or loss.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "This firm and correct political orientation cannot be divorced from the work style of fighting amidst hardship. Without a firm and correct political orientation, we cannot arouse a work style of hard struggle. Without a work style of hard struggle, we cannot adhere to a firm and correct political orientation." Yet swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type call the maintenance and development of the spirit of hard struggle as a so-called "trifle." By making things out one way or another they are thinking of nothing but seeking a loophole for the restoration of capitalism.

Let us constantly bear these three pictures in mind and constantly remember the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we must continuously eliminate the remnant poison spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, acquire a deep understanding of hard struggle where ideology, theory and the line are concerned. In the storm of complex class struggle, we must keep a sober head and maintain a keen sense of smell and a firm standpoint without ever losing our bearings in the face of the bewitching scent and sugar-coated bullets used by the class enemy.

* * *

LITERATURE AND ART

Know the Treasure When in a Treasure Mountain

by

Ch'in Yen-t'ang (秦彦棠)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1972)

At a literary and art creation forum, a comrade recited several lines of a doggerel which point to a problem existing among certain literary and artistic creation personnel in their deep involvement in life:

> Lend an ear to the broadcast and
> Cast a glance at the newspaper.
> Wheel around in a bicycle
> On material-collection rounds.
> Go without sleep for several nights;
> "Top" works are turned out.
> They make the audience fall asleep,
> But the children are provoked into bursts of
> laughter.

Though a bit exaggerated, this poem has a target in mind. It hits some writers where it hurts most. Some spare-time writers are unwilling to work hard where lies "the only endless and inexhaustible source of all literature and art." Instead they "turn to newspapers for inspiration, do thinking with closed eyes and do writing behind closed doors." Works produced this way of course do not appeal to the masses.

Blame for the cause of this phenomenon certainly cannot be entirely laid at the doors of the creative personnel. This has to do with some basic-level leadership comrades' demand for putting literary and art creation on a one-sided and simplified basis. But in some writers, there do exist certain muddled ideas. This hampers the healthy development of spare-time literary and art creation. For instance, one very typical muddled idea is: "For those born and raised in the countryside, the problem of getting divorced from life does not exist. To create is to rack the brains and wield the pen." "Being born and raised locally" only provides the condition for an insight into life and an understanding of heroic figures. In no way does it mean a living foundation for creation. Being physically placed amidst the masses does not necessarily mean being familiar with the masses. Being physically placed in the stream of life does not necessarily mean an insight into life. Being physically placed among heroes does not necessarily mean a knowledge of heroes. Getting "physically" involved in life does not mean "deep involvement. To enter a treasure mountain with no knowledge about treasures will end with one's returning therefrom empty-handed.

To get deeply involved in life is to "observe, understand, study and analyze all persons, all classes and all the masses" and take as work of top

importance understanding and getting acquainted with various kinds of people, understanding and getting acquainted with various kinds of things. What is to be understood and acquainted with is not just labor skill or the production process. Rather it is, more important, an understanding of workers, peasants and soldiers' ideological feelings and spiritual outlook, an understanding of the heroic deeds and the spirit of heroic figures, their strengteh and their inner world as causes of their heroic deeds. If living among the workers, peasants and soldiers, we "see things and not persons" and "see matters as they stand and not the persons they represent" and make a superficial observation and get no more than a shallow understanding," we cannot have a grip on the ideological feelings of people of all kinds." Then even if "steeped" in life, we are still divorced from life.

To get deeply involved in life is to have a correct understanding of life. Lu Hsün said, "Even a 'good knowledge' of things is not necessarily a 'correct' knowledge." If living among the workers, peasants and soldiers, we take a devil-may-care or a haphazard attitude toward a welter of complex social contradictions and a medley of traits characterizing personages of all kinds, then to get "steeped" in life is still to get detached from life."

More important, deep involvement in life calls for mingling with workers, peasants and soldiers as one, driving hard and "going through the mill" in the heat of struggle, banishing the "remnants" of ideas incompatible with workers, peasants and soldiers, fostering ideological feelings as closely linked with those of workers, peasants and soldiers as milk is mixed with water, and shifting the standpoint really to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. If living among workers, peasants and soldiers, we "share the same bed but not the same dreams" and give the pretence of being united as one, with a bourgeois independent kingdom dictating our innermost ideological feelings, then even "steeped" in life, we are still divorced from life.

Therefore, for a spare-time literary and art creation worker resting satisfied with the state of "being born and raised locally" in the countryside, in factories or in army units, one is very likely to get detached from life. Only by "knowing the treasure when physically placed in a treasure mountain" and carefully tapping and refining what comes from the treasure house of life can we write good works originating from life and transcending life. Whether spare-time worker-peasant-soldier writers can persist in deep involvement with life and with workers, peasants and soldiers is not a general problem of creative methods but one of line and orientation. Only by acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings and getting deeply involved with the workers, peasants and soldiers and in the fire of struggle can good works be produced.

* * *

HIGHWAYS

All Hsien in Yunnan Are Connected with Highways

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1972)

A network of highways has been initially formed in Yunnan Province. Before the liberation, there was only slightly more than 2,700 kilometers of highways in the whole province which were open to traffic. Now that has increased to more than 33,900 kilometers or some more than 12 times. Before the liberation less than a third of the 120-plus hsien in the whole province were connected with highways. Now, all the hsien are connected with highways.

One by one, newly constructed highways hung like colored ribbons on the mid-slope of the mountains, and thousands of bridges straddled like rainbows across rivers and streams. All the roads lead to Peking, greatly shortening the distance between the frontier of the motherland and the heartland. In the past, a journey done with porters and pack horses which required several days could now be completed in a day's time or less.

Some 90 percent of the land in Yunnan Province is mountainous. Within the province the numerous mountain ranges branch out in all directions to join with the ranges of various systems forming lofty and formidable peaks like the Kaolikung Mountain, the Philohsüeh Mountain, the Wumeng Mountain, the Wuliang Mountain and the Ailo Mountain, with rampaging rivers like the Lants'angchiang, the Chinshachiang, the Nuchiang, the Hungho, and the Nanp'anchiang running in lines between them forming barrier after barrier of natural obstacles.

Regarding communications in Yunnan, there are numerous such references in historical chronicles "The passes are dangerous and forbidding, twisting and turning like the small intestine of a goat," "The terrain is dangerous and the defile so narrow that not even a horse can get through" and "The mountains are steep, precipitous, and inaccessible." The more than 20 nationalities living there have been historically cut off by the encircling mountains and isolated by the rampaging rivers, and they suffered endlessly from the inconvenience caused by lack of communications. Because of these dangerous obstacles, in the Awa Mountain region, on the banks of the Nuchiang River and on the Chungtien grassland, commodities essential to the livelihoood of the people in the mountain region could not be transported in nor could local special products be transported out before the liberation. Unscrupulous merchants took advantage of the opportunity to make huge profits, a peck of rice could exchange only for a catty of salt, and the women had to pay a whole laying hen for a single needle.

After the liberation, encouraged by the great call of Chairman Mao "For the sake of helping various fraternal nationalities, let us fear no difficulties and make the effort to build roads," the broad masses of highway workers as well as people of various nationalities on the communications front

in Yunnan Province, with lofty heroic aspiration, surged impressively ahead deep into the mountains and wilderness, as well as to snow-capped peaks and grasslands, to wage a battle to conquer the rivers and level the mountains.

The building of a highway on the Yunnan plateau was a project of unprecedented difficulty. To build a kilometer of highway, on an average 30,000 to 70,000 cubic meters of earth and masonary work and at times as high as over 150,000 cubic meters of stone and masonary work had to be carried out. At times, the workers has to stand heat as high as over 40 degrees centigrade, and carried out work high in the air. At times they had to brave intense cold of zero minus 20 degrees and more to carry out construction on snow-capped mountains more than 4,000 meters above sea level. At times they had to jump into the middle of rampaging rivers to build bridges.

At a place called Yentzuyen, the quality of the stone was extremely hard, and when the hammer struck, sparks flew from both ends of the chisels. To make a blast hole less than a meter wide, more than 150 steel chisels had to be changed for the penetration of every 50 centimters. After more than a month of hard struggle, the workers dug five large blasting holes on the sheer cliff, filled it with explosives. The blast removed more than 37,000 cubic meters of rock and enabled a road to be opened up on Yentzuyen. The highway continued to extend onward, but difficulties also dogged every step of the way.

On a sheer cliff called the "Wohuyen," the tunnel was opened only slightly more than two meters deep when water started trickling down from seams in the rock, and poured without warning onto the workers. At that time it was the depth of winter, and the coldness of the water chilled them to the bone. The tunnel kept on extending, and one night, the opening of the tennel collapsed and six of the workers were trapped inside.

On the outside, the people ignoring the danger of another slide battled intensively for more than three hours, and finally broke through. When they rushed in to have a look, they found the six heroes had collapsed at their posts. They were still holding their hammers and some were holding their steel chisels.

At the sight, the people were moved to tears. After emergency treatment, they were finally resuscitated. This heroic and stirring deed inspired and further raised the fighting spirit of the people taking part in the construction of the highway to struggle and open up the tunnel as quickly as possible.

There are numerous rivers and streams on the Yunnan highlands. In the past, in order to visit one another, people on both banks of these rivers and streams, had to slide over a bamboo pole suspended between two cliffs with a slide rope, like a man on the flying trapeze. To build a bridge over this place was a most formidable task. To build what is now the biggest new-type hyperbolic arched bridge with a large span in the province there was a need for people to dive into the bottom of the river to examine the conditions. The diving personnel dived into the bone-chilling water of the

river and diligently tempered their skill until they reached the depth of 28 meters, swept past the "Yunnan being situated high above sea-level, diving could not pass the 25 meters mark" danger zone, and obtained freedom in working under deep water. When work formally began, some of the people were able to maintain working up to two hours in deep water.

Following the development of highway construction, the exchange of goods between cities and villages was stimulated and there was a development in industry and agriculture. At present, the number of trucks in the whole province has increased ten times over that of 1950, and the amount of freight moved by trucks and the turn-over amount have separately increased 234 times and 92 times respectively. The endless flow of trucks have brought in a large quantity of new-type machinery, pesticides and fertilizers in an endless stream into the minority nationalities region to replace wooden hoes and stone axes used for thousands of years and gradually changing the primitive and backward farming methods used on the frontier. Medicine, fur, tea, timber and livestock products which abounded in the fraternal nationalities region are also being shipped out in an endless stream in support of the socialist construction of the motherland.

Wherever the highway is built, there would be jubilation. The Tibetan people danced their Wochuang, the Yi nationality people played on their large trichords, the Thai nationality people beat on their metal gongs and elephant skin drum, and people of various nationalities, supporting the old and leading the young, hurried to take part in the opening ceremony of the highway. They called this newly constructed highway "the road of happiness built by people sent by Chairman Mao."

- Our Own Correspondent
  Our Own Reporter

* * *

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Maintain System of Management for Socialist Livestock Breeding Industry

- An investigation into the successive annual increases of livestock production in the Sunit'e Left Banner, Inner Mongolia

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 11, 1972)

Sunit'e Left Banner in Inner Mongolia is elevated and cold with gusty winds and expanses of sand. It is plagued by drought nine out of every ten years and pasture grass is scrubby and scarce. If is one of the regions with poorest natural conditions in Inner Mongolia. However, since 1968, for five consecutive years livestock production in this Banner has been rising at an average annual increase rate of 23.5 percent. This year, the total number of livestock has topped the 1,000,000 mark to create the highest record in the history of the Banner.

Although this Banner was stricken by natural calamities from 1968 to 1969, nevertheless the total number of livestock could still maintain a steady increase. The fundamental reason was: Guided by the basic line of the Party, the Banner Party committee and revolutionary committee carried out a struggle against various forms and colors of capitalist tendencies, maintained a business management system for the socialist livestock breeding industry, and consolidated as well as invigorated the socialist collective economy.

Resist Capitalist Tendencies

In 1968, when the struggle-criticism-transformation of the great cultural revolution was developing in depth and an upsurge of grasping revolution and stimulating production was rising, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type opposed and sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, fanned up extreme "Left" ideas, unleashed the evil wind of anarchism in some places and abetted the capitalist tendencies of some of the people. For a time, livestock production in Sunit'e Left Banner was also buffeted by this gust of evil wind.

The revolutionary committee of the Banner analyzed this situation in time and realized that the evil wind of anarchism was but a reflection of class struggle in a new situation. In order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidate socialist collective economy, it would be necessary to oppose this gust of evil wind.

The revolutionary committee of the Banner propagated to the broad masses the basic line of the Party as well as the guidelines and policies of the Party for the pastoral region, directed the pastoral people to look back on the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the region, and by linking up the history of struggle with actual struggle, displayed the current manifestation of class struggle, discussed the

actual harm of anarchism, dug out the class origin of anarchism and defended the socialist collective economy of the pastoral region.

By maintaining the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as maintaining the socialist orientation, the collective economy in Paiyinpaolitao production brigade continued to develop, and by 1965, the number of livestock exceeded 12,000 head. Later, however, because of the interference of anarchist ideas, capitalism reared its head, and livestock dropped sharply by 29 percent. After carrying out education in the basic line of the Party and following an improvement in the awareness of the masses, a stop was put to the use of livestock for speculation and manipulation, a restriction was imposed on the indiscriminate slaughter of livestock, collective economy was consolidated, and the quantity and quality of livestock began to rise again annually.

The revolutionary committee of the Banner used the example of the changes in this production brigade to enlighten and educate the masses and strengthen their ability to resist capitalist tendencies. The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members and people from the beginning to the end stood steadfast on their battle station of grasping revolution and stimulating production. In that way, after fulfilling the purchasing work of the state in 1968 and 1969, the number of livestock in the whole Banner still showed an increase of 30 percent over that of 1967.

In the spring of 1971, Sunit'e Left Banner experienced a snowstorm the severity of which was unprecedented in history, and several hundred head of livestock could not be put to pasture. In the face of such a serious natural calamity, what could be done?

At that time, some of the cadres had serious doubts in leading the masses to struggle against the calamity and protect the livestock. Under the pernicious influence of "politics can overrule anything" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they were afraid that people might say that struggling against the calamity and protecting the livestock would be an attempt to "overrule politics," and because of that, even when they saw things detrimental to socialist production, they were afraid to interfere. Some of the cadres persevered in grasping revolution and stimulating production, and they stepped out boldly to lead the struggle against the calamity and protect the livestock, and those with serious capitalist tendencies or ulterior motives attacked them.

The Banner Party committee was of the opinion that that was a manifestiation of class struggle and line struggle, so it organized the cadres to study the basic line of the Party as well as Chairman Mao's teaching, "The unity of politics and economics, the unity of politics and technique--there is not the least doubt that this will be so year after year and will be so forever," and discussed the relations between revolution and production. Everybody realized that: If revolution is not grasped, production could not be stimulated. If production is not stimulated, it also would prove detrimental for revolution. If we were to sever revolution from production and slacken leadership over production, we should be hoodwinked by the class enemies.

After ideological understanding became unified, the Banner Party committee on the subject of "What should be done in a year of calamity" mobilized the people of the whole Banner to raise the question of struggling against the calamity and protecting the livestock to the plane of line for discussion. At the same time, leading comrades at various levels went deep into the basic level to propagate energetically the heroic feats of the people of Tachai in maintaining the socialist orientation, in struggling against nature and the elements and in founding an enterprise through hard struggle, helped the basic level cadres and pastoral people to solve concrete problems in the struggle against calamity and protect the livestock, inspired the fighting spirit of the broad mass of cadres and pastoral people, and strengthened their confidence that man could triumph over nature. From top to bottom the entire Banner became united as one, threw itself into the struggle against the calamity and protect the livestock, and in spite of the year of serious calamity, the number of livestock still showed an increase of 4.6 percent over that of the previous year.

Maintain A Reasonable Business Management System

Leading cadres at various levels as well as the broad masses of pastoral people of Sunit'e Left Banner have realized through practice that without a necessary reasonable business management system, stable development in the livestock breeding industry is but an empty phrase. On this point, they have also had an experience.

For a short period, some of the communes and production brigades, influenced by extreme "Left" ideas instigated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, without discriminating right from wrong, abolished all the business management system in effect in the past. Livestock production for a time was seriously affected.

Was the management system practiced in the past by the pastoral region absolutely useless? Should it be wholly abolished? Taking this problem the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the Banner went deep into the masses for investigation and study.

During the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and cadres of Paiyinpaoliko production brigade of Paiyinpaoliko commune have developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation in a penetrating manner, and on the basis of drawing a line of distinction between the two lines, maintained a necessary management system. They succeeded in carrying out production in a planned manner, making proper arrangements for labor and having a responsible person in every position, to guarantee that production could be carried out in an orderly manner and to stimulate the development of the livestock-breeding industry.

On the other hand, a production brigade next to Paiyinpaoliko, where the great criticism and repudiation was not yet been carried out in depth and the line of distinction between right and wrong not clearly drawn, had one-sidedly abolished all management systems. Consequently, production procedures

became disorganized, the activism of the pastoral people was damaged, and the development of livestock industry was affected.

The revolutionary committee of the Banner directed the masses to study conscientiously in conjunction with the concrete example of these two production brigades Chairman Mao's teaching, "Management is also social education" and to criticize vigorously the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging the socialist economic system. Everybody realized that: A specific management system serves a specific political line. A reasonable management system is the necessary guarantee for the development of socialist production and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary committee of the Banner organized the broad masses of cadres and pastoral people to use the "one divides into two" concept to carry out scientific analysis on the former management system in the livestock industry, affirmed and strengthened the reasonable part, and perseveringly implementing it in practice. Reform and exercise the unreasonable part and eliminate its pernicious influence.

For the past several years, Sunit'e Left Banner has strengthened line education, maintained a necessary reasonable management system for livestock production, and energetically mobilized the activism of sense of responsibility of the broad masses of pastoral people in raising livestock for the revolution. For several years running, bumper harvests have been scored in livestock production of the whole Banner, and the survival rate of young livestock, and the livestock breeding rate for the past several years have all along maintained the level of over 95 percent.

The shortcoming of this Banner in livestock production is that it has not attached enough importance to the development of grassland. Hereafter, on the basis of continuing to maintain Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies and maintaining a reasonable business management system, by further strengthening construction in grassland (building corrals and pens as well as basic pasture grass fields and fodder base) it would be able to create still better conditions for steady development as well as fine quality and high yield in livestock industry.

- Our Own Correspondent

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EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1972 Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1972)

china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair opened ceremoniously here today.

more than 4,000 businessmen and overseas chinese from the five continents and compatriots from hongkong and macao received a warm welcome from the leading members and staff of the fair.

this is the 32nd fair since 1957. as a result of china's growing relations with other countries and increasing achievements in socialist revolution and construction, friends from the trading circles of more countries and regions are attending the current fair to develop trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and promote friendly exchanges. china now has trade relations with more than 130 countries and regions.

red flags today fluttered over haichu square, where the fair is located. huge red balloons trailed streamers reading "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and other slogans.

the fair opened amid the sound of firecrackers and warm applause at nine this morning.

the rich variety of agricultural and subsidiary rural products, new industrial products, mineral ores and art handicrafts on display reflect china's consecutive good harvests, new progress in industrial production, expansion of the mining industry and improved quality of products.

pictures, models and exhibits show advanced units on various fronts of the country. they bring to life the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line as a result of the serious reading of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and the carrying out of education in ideology and political line. they also reflect their new achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the fair gave a grand reception at the tungfang hotel and the kwangchow hotel simultaneously this evening to warmly welcome the guests.

attending the reception were the zambian trade delegation led by s. tembo, minister of state of the ministry of trade and industry; the tanzanian purchasing

delegation led by r. s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china; the burmese trade delegation led by u thein maung, member of the executive committee of the central trade committee; the thai trade delegation led by prasit kanchanawat, deputy director of the division for economics, finance and industry of the national executive council of thailand; and the malaysian trade delegation of the state enterprise companies led by mohd. shahar bin adbul hamid, manager of the state trading company;

the visiting italian delegation led by matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade, attended the reception.

also present were the korean agro-scientists' delagation led by cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences; the delegation of the lao federation of trade unions led by khamma phomkong, general secretary of the lao federation of trade unions; and diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of some countries now in kwangchow.

chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and yuan teh-liang, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the reception. they said: china's export commodities fair has consistently kept to our foreign trade principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of what one has for what one needs, and developed trade relations and friendly exchanges between china and other countries and regions. we will continue to develop trade relations on the basis of this principle. such relations will help strengthen mutual understanding and promote friendly exchanges between the chinese people and the other peoples of the world.

chen shu-fu, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, exchanged toasts with the guests at the reception.

present were chao tzu-yang, yang mei-sheng, chiu kuo-kuang, huang jung-hai and chiao lin-yi, leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the atmosphere at the reception was warm and friendly. hosts and guests talked amicably.

after the reception, the guests attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river" by the peking opera troupe of shanghai and songs and dances by the p.l.a. song and dance ensemble.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Northwest China Minority People Build Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 15, 1972)

people of tajik nationality are developing animal husbandry, agriculture and industry in a poor, cold mountainous area on the pamirs in northwest china's sinkiang.

the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county last year had a fivefold increase over the early post-liberation years both in the number of animals and grain output. a dozen or so small farm and livestock machinery factories, tanneries, hydro-electric stations are in operation. shortly after liberation, the county averaged two animals and 50 kilogrammes of grain per capita.

under the leadership of the county party committee the local people launched a campaign in the past few years to transform the area.

a deputy secretary of the county party committee was put in charge of rejuvenating the matsa pasture which had been neglected by the former herd owners. he worked alongside the masses to nurture new grass and dig a seven-kilometre-long ditch to water it. they also opened up 130 hectares of wasteland to grow alfalfa, sweet clover, barley and other animal feed. there is now a lush growth of vegetation.

another deputy party secretary went to work in a production brigade. there were 36 plots of farmland scattered on a mountain slope that could not be properly irrigated or tilled. he studied this problem with the cadres and commune members, and together they mapped out a plan to transform the slope. the commune members of several nationalities worked hard to join the scattered plots and turn them into terraced fields. wheat is growing where only barley had been planted for centuries. this production brigade became an advanced unit in learning from tachai.

the county often educates the cadres to keep up the spirit of hard work. a production brigade is situated at the foot of mount muztagh. it is a hilly area crisscrossed by deep gullies and strewn with rocks, so for a long time this brigade was short of grain.

leading members of the county party committee made investigations there. with the local cadres and commune members, they studied chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and became determined to change nature. they moved more then 1,000 cubic metres

of rock and soil and opened up around 47 hectares of wasteland. they soon became self-sufficient in grain.

the county party committee popularized their experience and this stimulated the initiative of the people of the whole county to reclaim wasteland and build irrigation ditches. now the acreage tilled and irrigated is more than 3 times the amount soon after liberation, and grain output has steadily increased.

FORESTRY

East China Province Makes Multiple Use of Forest Resources

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 15, 1972)

lumber workers in fukien province, a major producer of china, are making multiple use of forest resources.

this east china province now has around 110 plants turning out planks, sleepers, plywood, fiber-board, rosin, rubber, activated carbon and other products.

fukien's lumber industry has developed by relying on the masses and locally improvised methods. twentyseven colophony refining plants were set up in the three regions of lungyen, sanming and chienyang, where there are dense pine forests providing colophony and resin. at first, all produced rosin by burning. the workers improved the technique and made equipment themselves. now some plants are already using a steaming method. this has raised quality and quantity. the province's annual rosin output is now 17 times the figure for early post-liberation days. the pressed board plants in various places first used local methods in the absence of equipment. the workers improved the methods and now use a mechanic heat method to make pulp instead of the soda steaming method and the boards are made by machines instead of manpower. the fiber-boards that fukien produces are durable, light, resistant to the ravages of insects and do not warp or crack. in all, the province turns out 6,000 tons of fiber-board and nearly 10,000 cubic metres of plywood and pressed shaving boards every year.

branches, twigs, saw-dust and shavings and other materials were discarded in the past. displaying the revolutionary spirit of diligence and frugality, the workers use these to make various products. the timber mill of the lungyen region turned out only building timber in the past and large quantities of discarded material

was wasted. during the cultural revolution, the mill within eight months built a fiber-board shop with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons. this increased output value by 8,600,000 yuan (r.m.b.). the mill is now building a paper-making workshop.

nanching county is a mountainous area of dense forests. the timber turned out by the county had to be transported to other places for processing before. this wasted both manpower and material. in 1958, the lumber workers and cadres of the county set up a rosin plant. after accumulating funds, they built a timber mill and a chemical plant. the county now turns out building timber, colophony, tannin and other products.

CONSUMER GOODS

China Turns Out More, Better Consumer Goods

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

workers of china's light industry are turning out more and better consumer goods in the campaign to increase production and practise economy.

more synthetic fibres, compound detergents, salt, sugar, machine-made paper, cigarettes, light bulbs, sewing machines, watches, bicycles, leather, stationery and sporting goods were produced in the first eight months of this year than in the same 1971 period. output of synthetic fibres and compound detergents went up 24 and 51 per cent respectively. quality of the products improved and variety increased.

light industry departments all over china are building new factories quickly while tapping production potential so as to meet the ever-rising living standards. big and medium-sized synthetic fibre factories have gone up in peking, shanghai, liaoning province and other places. most of the provinces and autonomous regions now have small synthetic fibre factories.

successful efforts are made in various areas to find new raw materials for synthetic fibres, plastics, detergents and other goods. on sale are more and varied plastic goods and fabrics of synthetic fibres, including viscose staple fibre, vinylon, chinese nylon, acrylic fibre, polyester and polyvinyl chloride.

to meet the growing demand of the labouring people for wrist watches, bicycles and sewing machines, a number of new factories producing these items have been set up over the past few years. china's bicycle output in the

first eight months of this year was 12 per cent over that of the same period in 1971, and wrist watches went up 31 per cent.

the production of handicraft articles has also increased, thanks to the efforts made by the party and revolutionary committees at all levels to give better leadership. output value of the handicraft industry in chekiang province in 1971 exceeded that of 1965 by more than 80 per cent. the handicraft enterprises in the province have fulfilled their production quotas since the beginning of this year.

the northeast china province of liaoning, which is an advanced heavy industry base, used to get many kinds of consumer goods from other places before the cultural revolution. with the setting up of many light industrial enterprises, liaoning is now able to provide other parts of china with consumer goods.

great efforts are being made to raise quality and increase variety. designers from light industrial enterprises have been touring factories and villages to study the tastes and requirements of the working people. on the basis of the surveys, new varieties are manufactured. shanghai's textile industry turned out 5,400 new varieties of fabrics in the first seven months of 1972. peking added 200 varieties, including silk singlets and printed nylon scarves. seventy new varieties of sporting goods are offered.

HYDROLOGY

Chinese Hydrological Personnel Serve National Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

china has a network of thousands of hydrological observation stations which provide scientific data for water conservancy, hydro-electric development and other fields of national construction.

the hydrological workers observe water levels, measure precipitation, flow, silt and other changes at stations set up on rivers, lakes, gorges, reservoirs and irrigated areas year in and year out. these stations provide hydrological information and forecasts to help flood and drought prevention work.

in the past few years, they have studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and used the dialectical materialist viewpoint to guide their work.

hydrological workers in the east china province of kiangsu provided data for the mapping out of the province's multi-purpose, long-term water conservancy plan. they toured the province's main waterways and collected a large amount of hydrological data. they have also provided data for the building of irrigation and drainage facilities for 666,000 hectares in the lihsiaho basin in northern kiangsu.

members of a hydrological station in the central china province of hupoh measured the flow in torrential floods on eight occasions three days and nights on end when one crest followed another in the yangtze gorges this june. this gave information on this year's flow fluctuations in wu gorge and data on its highest crest.

braving violent storm, the personnel of a hydrological station in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region promptly measured the flow of the biggest crest in half a century on a tributary of the west river. the data will help planning to harness the tributary.

the hydrological workers on the hainan island of the south china province of kwangtung studied how a typhoon brings changes in the sea and they have started to forecast the water level of the tides during a typhoon.

members of the hydrological station and dozens of precipitation stations in an area in honan province made prompt forecasts of the crests, water level, flow and the time of their occurrence in the li, ju and tang rivers by analyzing rainfall and water conditions during successive downpours during july this year. thus they helped the preparations to prevent flood.

the hydrological workers have gone to people's communes and production brigades to make investigations for the construction of farm irrigation projects. they have helped locate water source and make survey for building reservoirs, culverts, sluice gates, pumping stations and hydro-electric power stations.

in the chengteh administrative region of hopei province, north china, hydrological groups travelled 3,000 kilometres to make a survey of 30 rivers. they compiled a concise handbook of hydrology for peasants after visiting some 1,000 peasants and collecting a great amount of hydrological data.

quite a number of observation stations with harsh natural conditions have done a good job. with only three members, a hydrological station on the bank of a river in the forests of the changpai mountains, northeast china, observe the hydrological changes of this river all year round. they also make observation tours between points set up for this purpose on three nearby rivers. thanks to the data they have gathered after travelling 4,500 kilometres in the past two years, a hydro-electric station is now under construction in the virgin forests.

FARM MACHINES

Northwest China Province Expands Industry for Farm and Animal Husbandry Machines

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 13, 1972)

northwest china's chinghai province has set up 54 factories to make machines for farming and animal husbandry. the 40 kinds of products turned out include 100 h.p. tractors, walking tractors, small diesel engines, flour milling machines, sowing machines and cream separators.

output of 100 h.p. tractors in the first half of this year was four times that of the same period of last year and production of diesel engines rose 60 per cent. increases are also reported for other machines.

chinghai province is one of china's five major livestock breeding areas. it has increased animal husbandry considerably since liberation and also attaches importance to developing farm production. the people's enthusiasm is brought into play to set up more factories to promote mechanization and to make technical innovations in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

set up in 1969 by five workers, a farm machinery workshop in kueiteh county of hainan tibet autonomous chou has become a factory that can repair tractors and other big and medium-sized farm machines. it also turns out large quantities of five-row seeders, fodder crushers and bearings for horse carts. the workers had only hammers and pliers at the very beginning. they worked hard and later made pieces of equipment of their own devising.

big plants give all-round support to small ones. many factories run by the province sent technical personnel and veteran workers to help county-run factories train technical personnel and solve problems in production. research departments and production units concentrated on research and the making of farm and animal husbandry machines suitable for local use. the animals used to be vaccinated one by one. this wasted manpower and affected the growth of the animals. the researchers made a kind of small, light and handy sprayer. after the vaccine is sprayed in the paddocks and the animals stay there for around ten minutes, immunity will be effected. the workers, technicians and cadres of a sining plant manufactured a double-share plough which can turn about freely.

the province now possesses twice as many big and medium tractors as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, and 1,800 walking tractors, as against only a few in 1965.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Ancient Rice Port on Yangtze Becomes Manufacturing Center

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 13, 1972)

wuhu, an ancient rice port on the yangtze in southern anhwei province, has become an industrial centre turning out over 2,000 kinds of goods. its total industrial output value in 1971 was more than 140 times the 1949 figure.

wuhu, which had only a few poor cotton, flour and rice mills, now boasts of 160 industrial enterprises turning out cotton fabrics, silk piece goods, rubber products, leather, foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other products. its ship-building, chemical and radio industries have developed rapidly.

founded 2,000 years ago, this city was in a ruinous condition at the time of liberation. today it has broad paved streets flanked with newly built department stores, hotels, theatres and other buildings. gambling houses, brothels and opium dens disappeared in the early period after liberation.

wuhu's industry was established under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao. the growth of the wuhu heavy machine tool plant established in 1958 gives a picture of how the general line was carried out in expanding industry.

the forerunner of this plant was an iron plant set up in 1954 by the merge of 17 small joint state-private workshops. staffed by 80 workers, the plant then had less than 1,000 square metres of floor space. it made water wheels. when the great leap forward started in 1958, the workers began to expand the factory by themselves while production continued. the plant has now grown into a fairly large enterprise with 1,500 workers and eight workshops to turn out many kinds of heavy machine tools. total output value in 1971 was more than double the 1966 figure. the total output value in the first eight months of this year was 16.3 per cent over that of the same period in 1971.

wuhu did not produce iron in the past. it has now set up a small complex covering mining, iron and steel making, rolling, coking and machinery repairs.

dockers at the port on the west bank of the yangtze river carried the goods on their backs before liberation. today this back-breaking labour has been eliminated by the use of machinery. thanks to a number of

new wharves equipped with machinery, seven times as much freight was handled in 1971 as in 1950 and work efficiency increased 28 times.

the peasants around wuhu, formerly known as a rice market, lived in hunger before liberation. the 13 poor families in chienposhan village subsisted on bran and wild vegetables the year round. after liberation, they organized themselves under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, advancing from mutual aid teams to cooperatives and people's communes.

during the campaign to learn from the tachai production brigade, the pace-setter in china's agriculture, the chienposhan production team worked hard to improve the soil, create farmland and cut a canal through a hill to lead in water for irrigation. after working three winters and springs, it put up a dam and installed facilities for electric irrigation. grain yield averaged over 13 tons per hectare last year. forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production are also thriving.

for the whole wuhu, grain output on the outskirts came to nine tons per hectare last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 13, 1972)

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, today received the study group of the chinese people's liberation army now visiting the country led by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. peking units.

present at the reception were hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and secretary of the a.p.l. central committee; beqir balluku, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; behar shtylla and hito cako, members of the a.p.l. central committee; and ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and military attache of the chinese embassy ting shan were also present.

the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chief of General Staff of Albanian People's Army Fetes Study Group of Chinese PLA

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 15, 1972)

petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the study group of the chinese people's liberation army led by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. peking units.

present at the banquet were hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and cadres of the ministry of people's defence and of the people's army units stationed here.

ambassador liu chen-hua, counsellor hsia hsiu-feng and military attache ting shan of the chinese embassy in albania were present.

petrit dume and wan hai-feng proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese parties, peoples and armies and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

the banquet was permeated with an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Dinner on Visit to Albania of Study Group of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 14, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a dinner here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to albania of the study group of the chinese people's liberation army led by wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. peking units.

present on the occasion were petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the people's army, hito cako, chief of the political department of the people's army, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and cadres of the ministry of people's defence.

a warm atmosphere of great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian parties, peoples and armies prevailed throughout the dinner.

Albanian Government Trade Delegation Visit China-Albania Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

kico ngjela, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of foreign trade, and the albanian government trade delegation he is leading, this morning visited the china-albania friendship people's commune to the warm welcome of commune members. albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo joined the delegation on the visit.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted by young commune members beating drums and gongs and singing and dancing when they arrived at the commune in the company of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on behalf of the commune members, chang shih-ta, secretary of the commune party committee and chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, who visited albania recently, extended a warm welcome to minister ngjela, ambassador robo, deputy delegation leader theohar fundo and other albanian comrades.

chang shih-ta and other leading members of the commune told the albanian comrades-in-arms that the commune members had reaped a fairly good harvest this year in spite of serious drought. the albanian comrades congratulated the commune members and encouraged them to strive for still greater achievements. they then visited the commune's dairy farm, duck farm, farm tool repair workshop and jade carving workshop and called at the homes of commune members.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms had lunch together, during which the commune's amateur art troupe sang chinese and albanian revolutionary songs.

over the past few days, the albanian delegation also visited tsinghua university, a bakery and confectionery, and the art and crafts exhibition in peking.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazillian Commercial Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the brazilian commercial delegation led by giulite coutinho, president of the brazilian association of export, wound up its visit to peking and left by air today for home via kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations.

while in peking, the brazilian guests visited factories, a university, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest. they held talks with chinese trading organizations.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Joint Chairman of British Thomson Organization Ltd. Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

lord thomson of fleet, british conservative party member of the house of lords and joint chairman of the thomson organization ltd., left here by air today after concluding his visit to peking. he will visit chengchow and kwangchow before returning home.

leaving peking with him were kenneth roy thomson, joint chairman of the thomson organization ltd., charles denis hamilton, chairman of the times newspapers ltd. and editor-in-chief of the sunday time and the times, and deputy editors and correspondents of the two papers.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organisations concerned, including pan fei and ma yu-chen.

Former Minister of Defense of British Labor Government Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife wang ti-cheng this evening gave a banquet for dennis healy, former minister of defence of the british labour government, and mrs. healy.

present were leading members of departments concerned fu tse-hsi, ma chia-chun, wang pen-tso, hsing jen-hsien and kang chih-wei.

j. m. addis, british ambassador to china, was also present.

mr. and mrs. healy arrived here around noon today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of Burundi Delegation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 13, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation in new york today with artemon simbananiye, chairman of the burundi delegation to the u.n. general assembly and minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning.

present on the occasion were nsanze terence, representative of the burundi delegation and huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND CANADA

Sino-Canadian Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Ottawa

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1972)

china and canada signed a civil air transport agreement here this evening.

the document was signed for china by ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and for canada by ralph collins, head of the canadian government air delegation and assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs.

present on the canadian side were c.c. halton, senior executive of the ministry of transport, r.t.y. yang, policy advisor of international transport of the ministry of transport, r. azzie, director of international relations of the transport commission, and senior officials of the ministry of external affairs.

present on the chinese side were hsu chung-fu, deputy head of the chinese delegation and charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, liu yuan-hsiung, deputy director of the international affairs department of the general administration of civil aviation, and other members of the chinese delegation.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs, in a statement here this evening, welcomed the signing of the agreement between the two countries. he said, "the successful completion of these talks coincides with the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between canada and the people's republic of china and will serve to strengthen the close and friendly relations which already exist between the two countries."

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Holds Reception for Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 13, 1972)

hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in canada, held a reception here this evening for the visiting chinese government civil aviation delegation.

ma jen-hui, head of the delegation and deputy director

of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and other members of the delegation were present at the reception.

among the canadian guests present on invitation were ralph collins, head of the canadian government air delegation and assistant under-secretary of state for external affairs, c.c. halton, senior executive of the ministry of transport, m.m. flamming, deputy administrator of the ministry of transport, r.t.y. yang, policy advisor of international transport of the ministry of transport, r. azzie, director of international relations of the canadian transport commission, and officials from the canadian foreign ministry.

fang yin, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the reception was filled with a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests toasted the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between canada and china and the conclusion of a civil air transport agreement between the two countries. they wished ceaseless growth of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Government Friendship Delegation in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 13, 1972)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and the chinese government friendship delegation he leads have made several visits in brazzaville in the last few days and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

on october 11, the delegation, accompanied by justin lekoundzou, minister of industry, mines and tourism, and dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce, visited the "textile complex of kinsoudi" where they were accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

the same day, the congolese commerce minister and andre moutou, general commissioner of planning, accompanied the delegation in a visit to the "chacona shipyard" for small wooden boats. the workers there gave the chinese guests an enthusiastic welcome.

yesterday, the chinese guests visited the "kombe state farm." alphonse gangoue, minister of agriculture, water and forest, and tchicaya josephe, general director of the services of agriculture and domestic animals,

went with them. the workers at the farm presented the delegation with vegetables they grew and fowls they kept.

the chinese delegation has also visited the "makelekele disease-prevention centre", the "djoue broadcasting centre of the voice of congolese revolution", and the "kimpouomo broadcasting centre".

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of National Council of French Employers Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the delegation of the national council of french employers led by its president paul huvelin left here by air for home yesterday after a visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND ITALY

Li Hsien-nien, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Fu Hao and Chou Hua-min Meet Italian Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, this morning met matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and his wife, and all members of the italian delegation he is leading. hosts and guests had a friendly talk.

present were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the italian embassy here, and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li hsi-fu, wang pen-tso, sun so-chang, yang yang, kang chih-wei, chang hsing-chiao and others.

Italian Delegation Led by Foreign Trade Minister Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

matteo matteotti, minister of foreign trade and member of the chamber of deputies of italy, and his wife, and the italian delegation he is leading left here by air at noon today for a friendly visit to kwangchow.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang; vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned li hsi-fu, wang pen-tso, chang hsing-chiao, kang chih-wei, kuang fan-cheng and others.

also present were folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the italian embassy in peking, and pasquale jemma, head of the italian industrial exhibition group.

sun so-chang, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, is in the company of the distinguished guests on their visit to kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

a delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by seimin miyazaki, director general of the headquarters of the association, and hajime miyoshi, standing director and secretary general of the association's headquarters, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

it was welcomed at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, shih lin-feng and chang yu.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

the china-japan friendship association gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by seimin miyazaki, director general, and hajime miyoshi, standing director and secretary general, of the association's headquarters.

present at the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, shih lin-feng, chang yu, wang min, pao kuang-tsung, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, tien shu-chien and li fu-teh.

liao cheng-chih and seimin miyazaki spoke at the banquet.

liao cheng-chih, on behalf of the china-japan friendship association, extended a warm welcome to the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

liao cheng-chih said: "the prime ministers and foreign ministers of china and japan signed a joint statement on september 29. the long-cherished wishes of the chinese and japanese people for the normalization of china-japan relations came true and a new page was opened in the annals of relations between the two countries. this was due to the joint effort of the chinese and japanese people and the protracted struggle waged by the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the japanese friends in various circles."

liao cheng-chih said: "china-japan friendship has broad prospects. with the normalization of china-japan relations, the relations between the two countries and the friendly exchanges between the two peoples have entered a new stage. the china-japan friendship association will strengthen its cooperation with our friends on the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and make new contributions so as to further the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the friendly relations between the two countries so as to ensure that our generations to come will always remain friends, and so as to secure peace in asia and the world."

replying, seimin miyazaki said: "our prime minister kakuei tanaka recently visited china, met chairman mao tsetung and held talks with premier chou en-lai. the historic joint statement of the governments of the two countries was signed on september 29, ending the abnormal state of affairs between the two countries that had lasted for more than 20

years as an extension of the japanese imperialist war of aggression against china. the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations -- an ardent wish of our japanese people for many years -- was realized on the basis of the three principles for the restoration of diplomatic relations and the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

he expressed sincere support and warm congratulations for the joint statement signed by the government leaders of the two countries and the normalization of relations between japan and china.

the director general said: "under the new, favourable conditions, we should consolidate the unity of the two friendship associations, and through them achieve still better unity of the two peoples. let us advance from victory to victory and strive for still greater victories in the movement for japan-china friendship."

Japanese Junior Swimmers Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 15, 1972)

the japan-china friendship junior swimmers delegation wound up its visit to shanghai and left for kwangchow by air today.

the delegation arrived here from peking on october 13. the shanghai branch of the chinese water sports association gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the japanese friends. attending the banquet were chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of organizations concerned chang chen-ya and liu ping-chen, as well as shanghai swimming coaches and swimmers.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the children's palace in the hsuhui district. they had joint practice with shanghai junior swimmers and compared notes with them.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Youth Delegation Welcomed in Liberated Area of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 13, 1972)

the chinese youth delegation was warmly recieved as comrades-in-arms from the great rear as they paid a friendly visit to the sam neua liberated area, laos, from september 17 to 27 at the invitation of the lao patriotic youth association.

during their 11-day stay, they were given enthusiastic welcome and warm hospitality by the local youth, cadres, fighters, workers and peasants. the delegation was deeply impressed by the revolutionary heroism shown by the lao patriotic armed forces and people in their fight against u.s. imperialism and in their construction of the liberated area under the leadership of the patriotic front and by the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and laos.

surmount all difficulties to see chinese brothers

on the evening of september 25, a mass rally was organized by the lao patriotic youth association to welcome the chinese youth delegation. cadres from organizations directly under the lao patriotic front central committee, officers and men, workers and students -- over 1,000 in total -- attended the rally despite heavy rains. many of them had come from more than ten kilometres away along slippery muddy tracks. when asked if the hard trips had tired them, the fighters answered, "we don't feel tired at all as we think of the happy gathering we are going to have with the chinese brothers."

an atmosphere of militant unity between the people and youth of china and laos prevailed at the rally. the participants gave thunderous and prolonged ovations to the head of the chinese delegation when he said that the chinese youth and people, following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, will forever unite together, fight together and be victorious together with the fraternal people of laos and other countries in indochina. shouts of "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and laos" echoed throughout the meeting area. a get-together followed, at which the youth of the two countries sang and danced together. it lasted until late into the night. when leaving, many lao comrades firmly held the hands of their chinese comrades with reluctance to part with them.

making all efforts to cure a chinese comrade of his disease

on the night of the delegation's arrival at sam neua, a member of the delegation suddenly got acute appendicitis. the lao comrades were very much worried. at this juncture, there was a phone call. it was general sipaseut, a leading member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, instructing the lao comrades to make all efforts to cure the chinese comrade of his disease.

with its head lamps beaming through the dark night and the motor roaring in the valley, an ambulance rushed in.

it was two o'clock late into the night. the patient was sent to the hospital of the lao people's liberation army, which is housed in a cave on a mountain. the doctors and nurses hurried to the operation room and carried out operation successfully.

on the following day, leading members of the l.p.f. central committee, representatives of armed forces, factories and schools as well as some patients in the hospital came to the ward of the chinese patient to express their loving care for him. the patient and other chinese comrades were moved to tears by their enthusiasm.

under the careful nursing by the lao comrades in the hospital, the chinese comrade soon recovered

thread of friendship

upon its arrival at na si hamlet, xieng mieng village on september 24, the delegation was deeply moved to see large crowds of people, men and women, old and young, gathering at the entrance of the hamlet to greet them in spite of the pouring rain.

at a night school, the head of the hamlet recounted to them the history of the hamlet which is filled with blood and tears. before liberation, he said, the people lived like beasts of burden under the merciless exploitation of the feudal headmen. soon after liberation, the u.s. imperialists levelled their hamlet to the ground and devastated their farmland. but the people of the hamlet, defying brute force and fearing no hardships, moved to the mountains and forests where they reclaimed land and carried on production in the intervals of fighting. good harvests were reaped and schools opened. their life has become better and better.

one day the delegation visited a family where it was given a warm welcome at a traditional ceremony of laos. fastening a thread to the hand of the chinese delegation leader, an old woman, over sixty, said with deep feelings:

"laos and china are liked together by mountains and rivers and the friendship between them tied by this thread will be evergreen."

as the delegation was leaving, the whole hamlet turned out and walked a long way to bid them farewell, again and again wishing them a safe trip.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Republic of Maldives

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of maldives in conformity with the interests of the two countries and in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit have agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations effective from october 14, 1972 between the two countries and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level.

the government of the republic of maldives recognizes that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china and that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

the government of the people's republic of china respects the policy of neutrality pursued by the government of the republic of maldives.

the two governments agree to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

(signed) ma tzu-ching
ambassador of the people's republic of china to the republic of sri lanka

(signed) hussain ali didi
ambassador of the republic of maldives to the republic of sri lanka

october 14, 1972

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Maldives

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and maldives". the full text of the editorial reads:

the representatives of the people's republic of china and the republic of maldives have decided through friendly negotiations to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual benefit. this fully accords with the interests and aspirations of the people of the two countries. on this we express our warm congratulations.

the maldive people have a glorious militant tradition. to achieve national independence, they had waged a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they freed themselves from british colonial rule in 1965 and won national independence. the republic of maldives was established in 1968. in their struggle for independence the maldive people have always had the sympathy and support of the chinese people. president amir ibrahim nasir sent a message to chairman mao in october 1971 to congratulate china on the restoration of her lawful rights in the united nations. the chinese people heartily thanked the government and people of maldives for their support to china.

the chinese government and people have consistently maintained that all countries, big or small, should be equal and that the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be taken as the principles guiding the relations between countries. we resolutely oppose big nations bullying small ones or strong nations bullying weak ones, and hold that the people of each country have the right to decide on the social system of their own country according to their own will. the independence and sovereignty of every country should be respected. no country has the right to subject other countries to its aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying. we resolutely support the government of maldives in pursuing the policy of peace and neutrality and the maldive people in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. we firmly oppose any conspiracy to create so-called "one china, one taiwan", "one china, two governments", "an independent taiwan" and "the status of taiwan remains to be determined" or similar plots. the chinese people are determined to liberate their territory taiwan province exclamation

the chinese people had friendly intercourse with the maldive people many centuries ago and traditional friendship existed between the people of the two countries. we are deeply convinced that after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and maldives, the relations of friendship and cooperation between them will certainly be steadily developed.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, gave a banquet on the evening of october 5 in honour of wang tse, the first ambassador of the people's republic of china to mauritius, according to a report from port louis.

present on the occasion were h.r. vaghjee, speaker of the legislative assembly, and high-ranking officials of the government of mauritius.

other diplomats of the chinese embassy, the head of the chinese economic technical survey team and overseas chinese in mauritius were also present.

ambassador wang tse made a courtesy call on prime minister ramgoolam on october 2. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Minister Gives Reception for Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 14, 1972)

rudra prasad giri, nepalese minister without portfolio and acting foreign minister, gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the newly-appointed chinese ambassador tsao chih.

present at the reception were ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; rabindra nath sharma, minister of general administration, water and power, law and justice; state ministers and assistant ministers as well as high-ranking officials of the royal palace and government.

diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries in nepal and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 13, 1972)

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih gave a reception here yesterday evening for the visiting chinese badminton delegation.

present at the reception was prince basundhara bir bikram shah, chairman of the nepalese national sports council.

also present were jog mehar shrestha, minister of home, panchayat and land reform and vice-chairman of the reception committee of the friendship tournament; kumar khadga bickram shah, member and secretary of the nepalese national sports council; kumar mohan bahadur shahi; general nara shamsher rana, president of the nepal table tennis association; narendra bahadur basnet, president of the nepal badminton association; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; and siddhi charan shrestha, chairman of the nepal peace council.

present also were players of the japanese badminton team, nepalese badminton players and all members of the chinese badminton delegation.

also present were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in kathmandu.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese badminton delegation arrived here on october 3 for a friendship visit at the invitation of the nepal badminton association. it took part in "the international friendship badminton tournament in memory of his late majesty king mahendra" and played exhibition matches here yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades from Korean Embassy Help with Autumn Harvesting in China-Korea Friendship People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, and other comrades from the d.p.r.k. embassy today helped with autumn harvesting at the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking.

it has been a practice for several years for comrades from the korean embassy to work at the commune during harvest seasons. the commune members are much inspired. when the korean comrades-in-arms arrived this morning, the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, han hsin, clasped the hands of the ambassador and thanked the korean comrades-in-arms who gave up their rest and came to help with harvesting rice.

the ambassador replied: "we are here not to help you, but to work as commune members."

while working in the field, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms helped and encouraged one another. some of the korean comrades competed with commune members and quickly finished reaping a large tract of rice. those who are good at harvesting rice exchanged experience with the commune members. the korean comrades told the commune members that they were very happy over the commune's achievements and that they regarded the achievements as their own.

during the work-break, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries held a get-together while eating turnips. the commune members sang the "song of general kim il sung", "song to the beloved party" and other korean songs, and the korean comrades sang "long live chairman mao" and other chinese songs. they sang of the militant unity and great friendship between the chinese and korean people. the singing and laughter echoed through the field.

the commune members entertained their korean comrades-in-arms at lunch with maize, sweet potatoes and peanuts newly harvested from the fields.

leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, hsing jen-hsien and chang ching-po accompanied the korean comrades while they worked on the commune.

Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 14, 1972)

the chinese agricultural scientists' delegation headed by lin shan, secretary-general of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, left here for home today upon the conclusion of its friendly visit to korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by chang guk chan, vice-president of the academy of agricultural sciences of korea, and kim yong chang, director of the institute of soil science of the academy of agricultural sciences of korea.

also present at the railway station were counsellor chang shu-yuan and economic counsellor chen hsing-nung of the chinese embassy to korea.

during its one-month stay in korea, the delegation visited co-operative farms, factories and schools in pyongyang, wonsan, kaesong, hamhung and other places and had discussions with korean agricultural scientists.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet yesterday on the delegation's visit to korea.

Chinese Agricultural Scientists' Delegation Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

the chinese agricultural scientists' delegation led by lin shan, secretary-general of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, wound up its friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned here by train today.

the delegation was met at the railway station by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; su ke-man, a leading member of the academy of agricultural and forestry sciences; and leading members of various departments chen chen-chi, tsang cheng-yao, li yung-kai and jen chih.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Chou En-lai and Li Hsien-nien Meet and Fete Comrade Le Duc Tho

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met with and feted le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

comrade le duc tho gave an account of the excellent situation in the viet nam's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and expressed the vietnamese people's iron will, their firm resolve to fight and win, their determination to win still greater victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. premier chou en-lai expressed very strong indignation at the outrageous crimes of u.s. imperialism in bombing hanoi and ravaging 37 cities of the d.r.v.n., and severely condemned these crimes. he pledged resolute support for the vietnamese people's just struggle, and said that the chinese and vietnamese people would always unite, fight and win victory together. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and viet nam.

present at the meeting and the banquet were ly ban, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, who is now in peking; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

comrade le duc tho arrived here by special plane at noon today on his way home from paris. he was greeted at the airport by comrades li hsien-nien, han nien-lung, shen chien, liang feng and hsiao huang.

present at the airport were vice-minister ly ban, charge d'affaires a.i. nguyen tien and ambassador nguyen van quang.

also present was i. i. safronov, charge d'affaires a.i. of the soviet embassy here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Chairman of Pakistan Delegation to UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 13, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of raja tridiv roy, chairman of the pakistan delegation to the u.n. general assembly and minister for minorities affairs and tourism.

other guests present were iqbal ahmad akhund, vice-chairman, agha shahi and ali ahmad talpur, representatives, of the pakistan delegation.

present at the dinner were also huang hua, vice-chairman, and chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung, representatives, of the chinese delegation.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Prime Minister of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 14, 1972)

ali nasser mohamed, prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen, on thursday evening received at his office kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and the chinese government delegation he leads, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

haider abubaker al attas, minister of public works and communications of democratic yemen, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the chinese government delegation.

present at the banquet were anis hassan yehia, minister of economy and industry, abdul aziz al dali, minister of health, and others.

chinese ambassador to democratic yemen tsui chien and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Friendly Matches between Peruvian and Chinese Table Tennis Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the peruvian table tennis team and the chinese youth table tennis team met in friendly matches at the capital indoor stadium this evening. the spectators warmly applauded their fine performance.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, watched the matches and met alfredo salazar, leader of the peruvian table tennis delegation and vice-president of the peruvian table tennis federation, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation. present at the meeting were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife.

leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung, chen teh-ho and others also watched the matches.

before the matches started, li hsien-nien, wang meng, alfredo salazar and eduardo valdez walked into the arena and shook hands with the players of both countries and had photographs taken with them.

the chinese and peruvian players had five matches in the men's singles and four in the women's singles this evening. one men's doubles match and one mixed doubles match were played with chinese players paired with peruvian players.

the peruvian table tennis team had a friendly contest with the peking team on the evening of october 12.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the romanian journalists' delegation led by szilagyi dezideriu, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "elore", left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of peking press circles and other departments concerned teng kang, wang yi, chin chao, chang chang-hai, liu ke-ming and hsiao te, as well as all members of the chinese journalists' delegation that visited romania earlier.

present was also romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

Chinese Friendship Group Concludes Visit in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 13, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang left here today for yugoslavia after concluding its visit in romania.

among those seeing the chinese group off at the airport was ilie voicu, first vice-minister of tourism.

during its stay in romania, the chinese group visited industrial and agricultural establishments and cultural institutions in bucharest and other places. it was accorded warm and friendly welcome and hospitality by local party and government leaders and other romanian people.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Journalists' Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 14, 1972)

the swiss journalists' delegation with georges duplain as the leader and peter s. erni as the deputy leader left here for home by train yesterday and today in separate groups after concluding its visit to china.

during their stay in china, the swiss journalists visited peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow where they received a warm reception from leading members of the municipal and provincial revolutionary committees and the chinese journalistic circles.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

a people's army delegation of syria led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit on invitation.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, liu yung-shou, lu kuei, li chung-chi, chou chueh and liu yao-min, and representatives of peking militia.

also present were jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china, minister abdallah cheikh stiyeh, and military attache major mohamed jouma al-ahmad, of syrian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

a delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned, as well as representatives of peking workers.

also present were m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Delegation of National Union of Tanganyika Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, gave a banquet here at noon today to warmly welcome all members of the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania.

among the guests were m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the tanzanian embassy here.

present at the banquet were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and leading members of various departments ou tang-liang, wang chun, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, han hsi-ya and yin pang-chang, and representatives of peking workers.

chang hsiang-shan and alfred c. tandau proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, chang hsiang-shan said: since independence, the industrious and courageous tanzanian workers and people under the leadership of president julius k. nyerere have carried out unremitting struggles against aggression, interference and subversion by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their agents, and have victoriously safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty.

he praised the tanzanian workers and people for the positive contributions they had made in supporting the african national liberation movement, assisting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations, and strengthening the asian and african people's unity against imperialism. chang hsiang-shan said with conviction that the visit of the tanzanian delegation to china would further consolidate and develop the militant friendship between the workers and people of the two countries.

in his toast, alfred c. tandau said: the delegation's present visit to china is an indication of the mutual understanding, cooperation and friendly relations between the workers of tanzania and china. the workers and people of the two countries stand on the same front in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism.

hosts and guests proposed many toasts at the happy gathering to the friendship and unity of the workers and people of china and tanzania.

CHINA AND UN

Leaders of Chinese Delegation Call on UNESCO Director General

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 13, 1972)

huang chen, leader of the chinese delegation to the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco) and chinese ambassador to france, and chang wei, chinese delegation's deputy leader and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university called on rene maheu, director general of unesco, here this afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

yu meng-hsin, deputy representative of the chinese delegation, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND US

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Chi Teng-kuei, Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Hung-wen and Liu Hsi-yao Meet Dr. Li Cheng-tao and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, chi teng-kuei, kuo mo-jo, wang hung-wen and liu hsi-yao this afternoon met and had a cordial conversation with chinese-born american physicist dr. li cheng-tao and his wife chin hui-chun. they dined together in the evening.

li ya-yun, younger sister of dr. li cheng-tao, was present.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, scientists and staff members, including wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, chien hsueh-sen, chu kuang-ya, li chueh, wu heng, chih chun, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, hsieh ching-yi, li li-yin, hua lo-keng, wang kan-chang, wang yeh-chiu, shih ju-wei, kuo tsung-lin, yueh tai-heng, pan chun, fang hsiao, wang chu-hsi, hu ning, wang cheng-shu, chou kuang-chao, chang li, huang wan, chu hung-yuan, chu yung-hsing, chien ta-yung, wang jung, kao chung-shou, ho tso-hsiu, huo an-hsiang, chao kuang-ta, wang chih, chin chung-hsing, chi chao-chu, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

Dr. Li Cheng-tao Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

dr. li cheng-tao, the chinese-born american physicist, and his wife chin hui-chun left here by air today for a visit to other parts of china.

they were seen off at the airport by chu kuang-ya, yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing, wang cheng-shu and chin chung-hsing.

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Washington

(NCNA-English Washington, Oct. 14, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader arrived here yesterday morning for a friendly visit.

the delegation was accompanied by dr. john hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of sciences, dr. c.a. hoffman, president of the american medical association, and american dr. paul dudley white, dr. e. grey dimond, dr. samuel rosen, and dr. victor w. sidel. they were welcomed at the airport by roger j. bulgars, executive officer of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of sciences, and professor cheng tsung o of george washington medical school.

accompanied by the american friends dr. john hogness, dr. c.a. hoffman, dr. paul dudley white, dr. e. grey dimond, dr. samuel rosen and dr. victor w. sidel, the chinese medical delegation visited the same afternoon the american national institutes of health where they were warmly welcomed by dr. robert o. marston, director, and other leading members, of the institutes. then members of the chinese delegation divided into two groups with one group visiting the institutes' national library of medicine and the other group the national cancer institute.

on behalf of the staff of the institutes, director marston delivered a welcome address. he said that the doctors and other medical workers of the institutes were very much delighted to have their chinese colleagues to be their guests. in reply, delegation leader wu wei-jan thanked the hosts for their warm welcome and extended the regards of the chinese medical workers to their american friends.

hosts and guests had a friendly chat at a reception held at the laboratory's office. a staff member of the institutes said that it is their great honour to meet the chinese medical delegation and he wished further exchange of visits between the two peoples in the medical field.

yesterday evening, dr. and mrs. hogness gave a dinner for the chinese medical delegation. among those present were american doctors who were accompanying the chinese delegation in the visit, and james reston, vice-president of "the new york times", and mrs. reston. many american doctors at the dinner wished the visit of the chinese delegation a success. dr. lin chiao-chih, member of the delegation and professor of gynecology and obstetrics, said briefly that she has a deep impression since the

nineteen thirties that the american people cherish deep friendship toward the chinese people. she said that the prospect of development of friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and american peoples is promising. she csnconvinced that the doctors of both countries would make their due contribution. the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

US President Nixon Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Washington, Oct. 14, 1972)

u.s. president richard nixon received the visiting delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader here today.

accompanying president nixon in receiving the chinese delegation were dr. henry kissinger, assistant to the president for national security affairs; ronald ziegler, press secretary to the president; dr. edward david, science adviser to the president; and dr. walter tkach, physician to the president.

present also were dr. john hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of sciences, and dr. john kernodle, chairman of the board of trustee of the american medical association.

president nixon had a brief conversation with the members of the delegation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

walter scheel, minister for foreign affairs of the federal republic of germany, and mrs. scheel left here for home by special plane this morning after concluding an official visit to china. the members of the foreign minister's party left by the same plane.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou pei-yuan,

member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; chang wen-chin and wang hai-jung, assistant foreign ministers; and wang shu, plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china for negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the federal republic of germany.

peking airport flew the national flags of the federal republic of germany and the people's republic of china.

also present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ting kuo-yu, chao cheng-hung, teng kang, tung lin, chung fu-hsiang, lai ta-yuan, wang tung, han hsu, an chih-yuan, ting hsueh-sung, li chuan, wang hsiao-yi, wang chen and kao chien-chung.

WORLD FORESTRY CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegate Addresses World Forestry Conference

(NCNA-English . Peking, Oct. 15, 1972)

the long-term political control and economic plunder of the developing countries by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has seriously impaired the forestry resources of these countries and created obstacles to their development of forestry production. this was stated by liang chang-wu, head of the chinese delegation to the seventh world forestry conference, on october 13 in buenos aires, according to a report from that city.

speaking at a plenary meeting of the conference, liang chang-wu expressed support for the just struggle of the asian, african and latin american countries to free themselves from the control, plunder and exploitation by the superpowers and to develop their national economy and explore and exploit their own forestry resources independently.

the current world forestry conference, which opened in buenos aires on october 4, was attended by about 2,000 delegates and forestry workers from more than 80 countries and regions. it was sponsored by the united nations food and agriculture organization. argentine president alejandro lanusse made an address at the opening ceremony.

the head of the chinese delegation said: "since the opening of the conference many delegates have advanced quite a number of positive proposals from which we have

learned a lot of knowledge. together with all those present, the chinese delegation is willing to make common efforts to bring about positive results for the conference."

he dwelt on the important role of forestry in socio-economic development and the common desire of the peoples of the world for fruitful development of forestry and the rational exploitation of the forestry resources. he said, "the asian, african and latin american regions have rich forestry resources and good natural conditions for the growth of forestry. there live the hard-working, brave and wise people and exists a great potential for the development of forestry. but quite a number of countries in these regions have been subjected to hindrances to the development of forestry production and the forestry resources of some developing countries are still subjected to serious sabotage. we maintain that the long-term political control and economic plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism and, in particular, the policies of aggression and war pursued frantically by imperialism have been primarily responsible for the sabotage of the forestry resources and the hindrances to the development of forestry in these countries."

he added, "under the guise of 'aid' and 'free trade', imperialism and its monopoly capitalistic groups in their search for high profits plunder other countries of their forestry resources." "through a selfish tariffs policy and by virtue of restrictions, discrimination and other methods," he said, "imperialism practises usurious exploitation and attempts to reduce the forestry of other countries to dependency and subordination in service of its own economy, thus seriously affecting the forestry production of some developing countries."

he said that china is a developing country. for a long time before liberation, the chinese people suffered from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. their forestry resources were subjected to serious sabotage and plunder. there was serious soil erosion. calamities were incessant due to wind and sand storms, drought and water-logging. the shortage of timber and fuel was so acute that many building materials and forestry products had to be imported. forestry and the forestry industry were very backward. but in the 23 years after liberation, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, we have had accomplishments in socialist forestry by pursuing a general policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, i.e., relying on the strength and wisdom of our own people. however, "the forestry in our country is still fairly backward and needs more and greater efforts. we wish to study all the good experiences gained by the various countries of the world in the field of forestry and to promote the steady development of forestry."

he said: "in persistently following a general policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, we do not exclude mutual assistance based on equality and mutual benefit. on the question of aid, we have always maintained that one must strictly respect the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. the purpose of providing aid in the field of forestry should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop their forestry production. we are against the practices of control and plunder which are performed in the name of 'aid' in the field of forestry. we stand for increased trade in forestry products between countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and are opposed to a policy of discrimination and restrictions in international trade. we firmly support the reasonable demands of the developing countries in this field."

he stressed, "the chinese people are sincerely grateful to the peoples of the world and all friendly countries for their support for the cause of our revolution and construction."

he concluded: "the current international situation has continued to develop in favour of the peoples of the world. that states want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution has become an irresistible historical trend. many asian, african and latin american countries are carrying on a resolute struggle for the purpose of freeing themselves from the superpowers' control, plunder and exploitation, developing their national economy and exploring and exploiting their own forestry resources independently and on the basis of keeping the initiative in their own hands. the chinese people fully support their just struggle, which we believe will surely triumph."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Friendship Group Arrives in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 13, 1972)

a chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang arrived here today for a friendship visit to yugoslavia.

the chinese guests were welcomed at the airport by svetomir tomic, chief of the chinese section of the asian and australian department of the yugoslav federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, and others.

Yugoslav Table Tennis Team Welcomed to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening to welcome the yugoslav table tennis team. chinese and yugoslav table tennis players had friendly matches.

minister of the commission wang meng and leading members of departments concerned yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, wang ming-hsiu, liu feng, liu kuang-ya, sung chung and wei ming attended the ceremony and saw the matches.

prior to the ceremony, minister wang meng and others met the leader of the yugoslav team slobodan jeremic and had a friendly talk with him. yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin was present at the meeting.

the brightly-lit stadium was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia. the national flags of china and yugoslavia and slogans of welcome hung in the hall. when the players of the two countries marched into the arena, more than ten thousand spectators greeted them with warm applause. the two sides exchanged pennants. wang meng, slobodan jeremic and bogdan orescanin walked into the arena, and shook hands with the players and were photographed together with them.

then the yugoslav and chinese table tennis teams played matches in men's and women's team events and four matches in men's singles. the yugoslav players carried the men's team contest 5:2. the chinese players won the women's team match 3:0. the chinese players won the four men's singles matches.

Yugoslav Table Tennis Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the yugoslav table tennis team led by slobodan jeremic, secretary-general of the yugoslav table tennis association.

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin attended.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned li meng-hua, sung chung, mou tso-yun, hsi chao-ming, liu kuang-ya and chi pao-shu, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

speaking at the banquet, li meng-hua, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and slobodan jeremic expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia would grow constantly.

the yugoslav table tennis team arrived here by air yesterday.

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